

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

Although rather more activity is reported from several quarters there has been no development of first importance. The fact that Major-General Townshend has halted in his march on Bagdad, and retired on the river is an action the significance of which may easily be wrongly estimated. The operations in this region have, from the first, been characterized by that caution which the nature of the country renders absolutely necessary, and it is, of course, along the river that the army is being reinforced and maintained. In Europe, there is an almost complete lull on the Russian front, rather more activity in the prosecution of trench warfare in France, whilst on the Italian front, the struggle for Gorizia is proceeding. The position in the near east still continues to develop in the same direction. Operations are, however, being largely held up owing to weather conditions, whilst Lord Kitchener's visit to Paris and the German Emperor's visit to Vienna are generally believed to indicate important developments in the near future.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Tuesday—Yesterday's statement from German army headquarters says:

Western theater of war: There has been lively activity on the part of the artillery and aviators along the entire front.

To the north of St. Mihiel a hostile aeroplane, forced to land before our front, was destroyed by our artillery.

In Conques 22 civilians have been killed and eight injured by the fire of the French during the last fortnight.

Eastern theater of war: The situation is unchanged.

Balkan theater of war: Our pursuit is making further progress. More than 1500 Serbians have been taken prisoners.

In regard to yesterday's reports on the course of the Serbian campaign we add that up to the present the total number of cannon taken from the Serbians amounted to 502, many of the guns being of heavy caliber.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Tuesday—The official statement from the Turkish war office says:

On the Dardanelles front our artillery effectively bombarded allied troops' positions near Anafarta. The allied troops' artillery replied, assisted by two armored cruisers.

A hostile monitor unsuccessfully bombarded several of our positions. During the afternoon two armored vessels bombarded Kemikli Liman, and one cruiser bombarded Ari Burnu, but no important damage was done.

Near Ari Burnu, our artillery de-

(Continued on page seven, column one)

GOVERNMENT OF
GREECE HANDS
REPLY TO ALLIES

General Opinion Said to Be Expressed That Greeks Want to Maintain Neutrality While Not Interfering With Allies

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Tuesday—The Greek government has handed its reply to the note presented by the Entente ministers. The reply, it is understood, is couched in favorable terms. Meanwhile, although the situation appears to have improved, no final arrangement has been reached.

The general opinion is that the note expresses the feeling of the Greek people, which is to maintain neutrality while not interfering with the Allies' operations and is considered as preliminary to a final and satisfactory settlement.

BRITISH FORCES
IN MESOPOTAMIA
MOVE DOWN RIVER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—The secretary for India states that the strength of the enemy at the Ctesiphon battle is estimated to have been four divisions, one of which according to prisoners' statements having been practically wiped out.

The approach of Turkish reinforcements has, however, been reported.

General Townshend, having removed the wounded and prisoners, has withdrawn to a position lower down the river.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Tuesday—An official statement received yesterday from Constantinople says:

Concerning events on the Iraq front, on Nov. 24 our continuous counter-attacks up to the evening prevented hostile detachments who had penetrated our advanced positions from establishing themselves in them. On Nov. 25, by strong attacks lasting until evening, we ejected the British from these positions.

The British were obliged to retreat hastily, leaving behind a great number of men and animals, together with war material of all kinds. We counted more than 1000 men, and captured three machine guns, one flag and arms and projectiles.

A portion of our fleet sank in the northeastern Black sea four Russian sailing vessels and forced Russian oil vessels to run ashore.

BRAND WHITLOCK PLANS FOR RETURN TO BELGIAN POST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday—Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, who is in the United States on leave, is to confer with President Wilson late today concerning the situation in Belgium and his official relation to it. He is spending most of the day at the state department, conferring with various officials, concluding with an appointment with Secretary of State Lansing.

Mr. Whitlock said that obviously he could not discuss the Belgian situation except with officials, but he did say positively that he had engaged his cabin on the Rotterdam, sailing Dec. 28, to return to his post, denying stories that his return would be deferred.

He had not determined when he would go to Toledo, where the citizens are preparing an enthusiastic welcome for their former mayor. It has been said that Mr. Whitlock would not approve an official reception; nevertheless, his face lighted up when Toledo was mentioned and he showed no sign of objecting to anything Toledo might do.

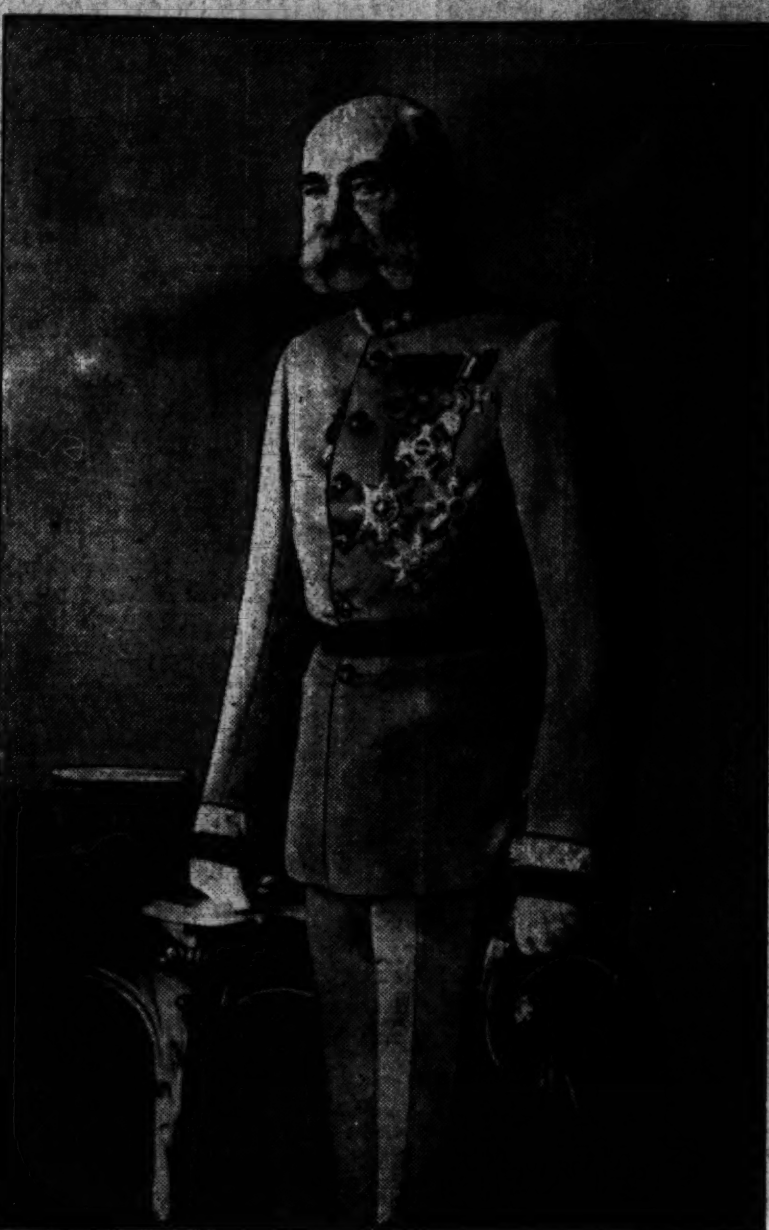
LORD KITCHENER IN PARIS; MEETS FRENCH PRESIDENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Tuesday—Lord Kitchener arrived in Paris from Turin and was subsequently received by President Poincaré.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Art	Page 8
Louis Kronberg's show; other art news	Page 8
Business and Finance	Pages 20-21
Stock market quotations	Page 20
Shoe and leather trade active	Page 20
Active trading in bank stocks	Page 20
Weather report	Page 20
Editorials	Page 24
Persistence of the Hughes movement	Page 24
St. Louis and the conventions	Page 24
British Columbia's demand	Page 24
The position in Persia	Page 24
The antique dealer	Page 24
Notes and comments	Page 24
European War	Page 24
British efforts in west	Page 24
Fighting in Mesopotamia	Page 24
Greece replies to Entente	Page 24
Kaiser to visit Franz Josef	Page 24
Operations on west front	Page 24
Interview with Halli Bey	Page 24
South Africa's responsibility	Page 24
Austro-German relations	Page 24
General News	Page 24
Miss Curtis to speak	Page 24
Persia's religious freedom act	Page 24
Economic Club hears government problems discussed	Page 24
Baron Shibusawa in Boston-Tokio direct banking plan	Page 24
North Bennet Street Industrial school	Page 24
Banks and South American credits	Page 24
Chicago branch of Armenian aid	Page 24
Intermittent Niagara falls proposed	Page 24
School committee meeting	Page 24
Farm credit conference	Page 24
Republican convention representation	Page 24



Franz Josef I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary

KAISER TO VISIT
EMPEROR FRANZ
JOSEF IN VIENNA

Communication From Berlin Tells of Scheduled Meeting of Rulers of Central Empires

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Tuesday—A Berlin official message states that the Kaiser has arrived in Vienna to visit the Emperor Franz Josef, this being, it is said, the first meeting of the emperors since the war started.

BRITISH VIEW ON
COMMANDEERING
OF CANADA WHEAT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—An official announcement states with reference to the announcement cabled from Ottawa on Nov. 28 that the Canadian government had commandeered 10,000,000 bushels of wheat at the request of the British government that the press bureau is authorized by the board of agriculture to state that the British government has made no such request and that at present they have no information on the subject.

LORD KITCHENER IN PARIS; MEETS FRENCH PRESIDENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Tuesday—Lord Kitchener arrived in Paris from Turin and was subsequently received by President Poincaré.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Mayor and Good Government council candidates issue counter statements	Page 11
Secy Garrison's answer on Philippines	Page 11
Household and Fashions	Page 6
Room transformed by decorator	Page 6
Several simple home-made candies	Page 6
Music	Page 9
"Otello" at Boston opera house	Page 9
Caroline Hudson-Alexander in recital	Page 9
Emilio De Gogorza in recital	Page 9
Politics—Local	Page 1
Cambridge election campaign	Page 1
Politics—National	Page 1
Senate caucuses in Washington	Page 1
Indians seek national prohibition	Page 10
New cabinet in Portugal	Page 1
Real Estate, Shipping, Sailings	Page 12
South and Central American Affairs	Page 12
South American freight rates advance	Page 4
Special Articles	Page 7
Oriental women advancing	Page 7
Editorial comment	Page 10
Sporting	Page 22
All-Eastern football eleven	Page 22
Princeton defeats Cornell at soccer	Page 22
New York Federal league park	Page 22
Theaters	Page 8
"Quinneys" at the Tremont	Page 8
Margaret Anglin at the Plymouth	Page 8
"The Only Girl" at the Shubert	Page 8
Frital Schick at Keith's	Page 8
The Home Forum	Page 23
Freemasons	Page 23
Dress in Washington a hundred years ago	Page 23

NEW MINISTRY
FOR PORTUGAL
IS ANNOUNCED

Cabinet Includes Dr. Afonso Costa, Premier and Minister of Finance—Dr. Soares Takes Portfolio of Foreign Affairs

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LISBON, Portugal, Tuesday—A new cabinet has been formed, including Dr. Afonso Costa, premier and finance minister, Senhores Rodrigues Gaspar, minister for the colonies, Norton De Mattoz, minister of war; Dr. Soares, minister for foreign affairs.

SIR JOHN FRENCH
TELLS OF BRITISH
EFFORTS IN WEST

British Aeroplane Destroys German Undersea Boat Off the Coast of Belgium

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—An official report of Field Marshal Sir John French was given out by the press bureau last night:

The text of the report follows:

On the night of Nov. 25 a party of our troops forced an entrance into the German trenches, near Gommecourt wood. Several deep dugouts full of Germans were bombarded with hand grenades. The party then withdrew back to our trenches.

A mine was sprung by us in front of Givency on the night of the 25th. It destroyed two of the German galleries and caused a considerable number of casualties amongst a hostile bombing party.

During the last few days we have carried out bombardments on various portions of the German trenches. Hostile artillery has been active east of Arras, east of Loos, east of Neuve Chapelle, east of Armentieres and east of Ypres.

The German aeroplanes were active on Nov. 28. During the day there were 15 consecutive encounters in the air as a result of which one hostile machine was brought down near Cegnebin. One of our pilots fought with no less than five hostile aeroplanes during a single flight. Bombing attacks were successfully carried out against the German aerodrome at Gips and an ammunition factory at La Chapelle. Fourteen machines were attacked at the former place and 19 at the latter. Considerable damage was done in both instances. All our machines returned safely.

Reports from the coast district state that German aeroplanes were active there on Nov. 28, dropping bombs. During the day a French aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane and a British seaplane brought down a German seaplane. In the afternoon a British aeroplane destroyed a German submarine off Middekerke. It was seen to break in half.

JUDGMENT GIVEN IN
LEAD CARGO CASE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—In the prize court yesterday Sir Samuel Evans delivered his considered judgment in the case in which the crown asked for declaration as to the ownership of 350 tons of pig lead, part of the cargo of the Hamburg-America liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, seized at Falmouth on Aug. 5 last year.

The lead was claimed by the consignors and shippers, the American Smelting and Refining Company of New York, who claimed that the Metallgesellschaft of Frankfurt to whom the goods had been shipped acted merely as selling agents for them in the transaction.

In the president's opinion, however, it was never intended by the claimants to reserve any right of disposal over the goods after they had been shipped to the Metallgesellschaft.

The decision of the court was that the lead at the time of seizure was the property of an enemy company.

ENGLISH POSITION
AS TO FRENCH LOAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—A prospectus of the English position to the national defense loan of the French Republic states the amount of issue is unspecified, consisting of 5 per cent rentes free from French taxes. The issue price is 88, with exchange taken at 27.50. The English equivalent is £3 4s per bond, payable in four installments.

The interest is payable quarterly by coupon. There are also certain conversion rights concerning French treasury bills and 3 and 3½ per cent rentes. The English portion is not negotiable in France till peace is declared. A quotation on the London stock exchange will be applied for.

LORD DERBY AND RED CROSS SOCIETY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—In a letter to the chairman of the British Red Cross Society, Lord Derby declared it impossible to regard men employed by the Red Cross as exempt from military service. He therefore advises that they should enlist under the group system and where necessary be relegated to later groups.

MESSAGE MAY ASK
FEDERAL LAW TO
MEET PLOT CASES

President's Communication to Congress Thought to Deal in Content Mainly With Defense

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday—The only thing about the President's message which seems safe to predict today is that, in dealing primarily with national defense, it asks from Congress legislation giving the department of justice power to prosecute such cases as the bomb plots, arson conspiracies against munition plants and other activities such as have been charged to German and Austrian agents operating in this country.

Attorney-General Gregory recently pointed out that the government is seriously handicapped by lack of a statute conferring upon the federal government jurisdiction in such cases, and indicated he would ask for such legislation. At present it is necessary to base such questions, he said, on the Sherman law and certain other statutes which apply only technically to these offenses. It is said today the President will ask Congress to remedy this situation and untie the hands of the government.

The President is keeping the contents of his message unusually secret, and it is said by officials who claim to have seen the message that newspaper stories purporting to be abstracts of the message are pure speculation.

The regular cabinet meeting convened at 11 o'clock today. It is understood that the President read his completed message to them for the first time. Secretary of State Lansing called at the White House for a conference with the President at 10 o'clock, carrying a portfolio of papers, but his mission was not learned.

The President finished the work on his message Monday afternoon and it was sent to the printer. The message is about 4000 words in length.

NO DISMISSAL
OF INDICTMENTS
IN BUENZ CASE

Motion of Defense Overruled and Judge Refuses to Strike Out Evidence About Steamer and Captain Boy-Ed

NEW YORK, N. Y., Tuesday—Judge Howe this afternoon overruled the motion of attorneys for the defense to dismiss the indictments against four Hamburg American officials charged with illegally supplying German warships from American ports.

Federal Judge Howe today refused to strike from the record in the trial of Hamburg-American line officials testimony relating to the steamer Maria Quersada, which is said to have operated under the direction of Captain Boy-Ed, German naval attaché.

Associate Counsel Howard Ganz then moved the dismissal of the indictment against the four defendants on the ground that the government had failed to show violation of any federal laws. "There are certain phases of the case that I believe the jury should pass upon," said Judge Howe, after hearing lengthy arguments by both sides.

Earlier in the day Judge Howe had refused to strike from the record evidence in which the name of Captain Boy-Ed, German naval attaché, was mentioned in connection with the steamer Maria Quersada. His refusal to direct a verdict of acquittal was a surprise to the Hamburg-American counsel. They had admitted sending out supplies to German commerce raiders, but had denied that their acts constituted a conspiracy against the United States.

The jury was to be recalled at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the defense was to begin offering evidence.

COMMITTEE FOR
ARMENIAN RELIEF

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Tuesday—A committee has been formed in Paris for the purpose of relieving Armenians who have escaped from Turkey into Caucasian territory.

Amongst those responsible for the organization of relief are M. Anatole France, M. Ferdinand Buisson and M. Gustave Hervé. The committee has the support of all parties in the Chamber.

LORD DERBY AND
RED CROSS SOCIETY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—In a letter to the chairman of the British Red Cross Society, Lord Derby declared it impossible to regard men employed by the Red Cross as exempt from military service. He therefore advises that they should enlist under the group system and where necessary be relegated to later groups.

VAST EMPIRE OF
RUSSIA UNITED
IN PRESENT WAR

During Travels Covering Nearly 15,000 Miles Red Cross Officer Nowhere Finds Confusion Nor Doubt as to War Outcome

(Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor)

According to latest official estimates the population of Russia is just over 180,000,000. In European Russia there are roughly 121,000,000; in what was, and what doubtless will be again, Russian Poland, about 13,000,000; in the grand duchy of Finland there are more than 3,000,000; in the Caucasus, through which I have just completed a marvellously interesting tour, of which I may tell on another occasion, there are 12,500,000; in Siberia, one of Russia's most fertile possessions, there are over 9,000,000, and these are far from being all exiles or prisoners; in the Central Asiatic provinces there are 10,000,000; in the vast state of Bokhara there are 1,500,000.

Just think of the great complex elements of this vast empire, with more than 25 different nationalities and languages within its confines: Russians, Tartars, Turks, Poles, Finns (including Karelians and Esthonian), Jews, Lithuanians and Letts; Germanic peoples, including Swedes; Caucasians, Georgians, Armenians and Mongolians. Try to picture for yourself this remarkable conglomeration of divergent racial constitutions, all under the sway of one central government, whose main purpose it is to unify and Russify the various tribes and nationalities.

Russia has been neatly described as "Asia in Europe and Europe in Asia." And this is true in several respects. The principal cities of Russia, such as Moscow, Kieff and Petrograd, as well as Nishni Novgorod, Tiflis, Kazan and Samara, are a singular combination of east and west; of Europe and Asia. Nor need one be surprised at these divergences, in light of the wide range of latitude and longitude, the huge area of the country and its strong variations of climate and temperature. In point of area, Russia is larger than all the other countries of Europe combined. From the Arctic region of Nova Zembla down to the semi-tropical and exquisitely beautiful peninsula of the Crimea—"the California of Russia"—is a distance of 2500 miles, and to the extremity of the Caucasus is another 400 miles, or a total length from north to south of nearly 3000 miles; while from the western border to the Behring sea or Vladivostok it is fully 6000 miles, a two weeks' journey in the Trans-Siberian railway.

During my recent stay in Russia, I have traveled over 20,000 versts or nearly 15,000 miles, and though privileged to see more of the country than most men, especially in war time, I have very far from exhausted it or made myself fully acquainted with its conditions and resources. I have traveled from Torneo in the north, almost within the Arctic circle, to Tiflis and Batumi in the south, where the vegetation is tropical, where palms flourish in the open air, where the vine, the olive and the orange yield in rich abundance, and where, in fact, corn and oil and many other products are in profusion. I have been on the fringe of Siberia, that country with which we are apt to associate nothing but exiles, salt mines, prisoners and clanking chains, but which, as a fact, is one of the most richly fertile and habitable portions of Russia, with wonderful mineral wealth awaiting development and exploitation.

My travels in Russia during the past 10 months have extended to 10,000 miles by railway, 3000 miles by automobile, and nearly 2000 along the River Volga by steamboat, from Astrakhan to Rybinsk. Everywhere it has been impossible to lose sight of the fact that the country is at war, and nowhere have I found confusion as to the causes of the war or doubt as to its outcome. The fact remains then that despite its vast area and varied and diverse elements of population Russia is, as I have said in a previous article, united. So whatever the drawbacks and defects of autocratic government and bureaucracy, they have not led to disruption and revolution in the face of a national emergency.

Nor have the many and often widely opposed religious sects caused any disunion. Religiously Russia's 180,000,000 are grouped approximately as follows: Greek Orthodox, 125,000,000, Mohammedans 21,000,000, Roman Catholics 16,000,000, Jews 7,000,000, Protestants 8,000,000, other Christians 2,000,000, other non-Christians 1,000,000.

There is probably not another country in the world that has given birth to so many sects within its borders as Russia. The standard work on Russian sects by Professor Grass of Dorpat University (two volumes of almost 2000 pages) makes mention of the following sects: God's people or Khlysty, the Skakuny, the Maljowanny, the Panjashkovsky, Leimbargany, Priguny, Adamites, Napoleonomowky (Worshippers of Napoleon), Isakatchi Christa (Seekers of Christ), Pokoristeli Floit Ducha (those who in all things subordinate the flesh to the spirit), the Romogti (barefooted ones), the Trachowky, Golubchiki, Fadgorns, Koina, Lashowa, Ivanovitsi (followers of St. John the Baptist), and Skopai (White Doves). Dr. Ademy in his well-known

(Continued on page seven, column first)

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

DETAILS GIVEN OF OPERATIONS ON WEST FRONT

Sir John French's Dispatch Deals With British Activities—Army Engaged in Enterprises of Great Importance

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) LONDON, England—As mentioned in the cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, a dispatch from Sir John French covering the operations on the British front in the West from June 15 to Oct. 15 was lately published. The British field marshal points out that, although the greatest operations took place during the last days of this period, the army under his command was constantly engaged in enterprises which had considerable influence on the course of events. He also mentions that since his last dispatch, a new device has been adopted by the Germans for driving burning liquid into the British trenches with a strong jet. Thus started an attack was made in the trenches of the second army at Hooge early on July 30. Most of the infantry occupying the east trenches were driven back, but their retirement was due far more to the surprise and temporary confusion caused by the burning liquid than to the actual damage inflicted. Gallant endeavors were made to recapture the last section of trenches, but a new line of trenches was consolidated a short distance further back.

On Aug. 9, these lines were brilliantly regained owing to a successful attack carried out by the sixth division. This attack was very well executed and resulted in the recapture with small casualties, not only of the whole of the lost trenches, but in addition 400 yards of German trench north of the Menin road. From the conclusion of the above operations, Sir John French says, until the last week in September, there was relative quiet along the whole of the British line. The close cooperation and cooperation which have always existed between the commander-in-chief of our allies and myself, he adds, have been maintained, and I have had constant meetings with General Joffre, which have kept me informed of his views and intentions, and explained the successive methods by which he hoped to obtain the ultimate object.

It was arranged that we should make a combined attack from certain points of the allied line during the last week in September. In fulfillment of the role assigned to it in these operations, the army under my command attacked the enemy on the morning of Sept. 25. The general plan of the main attack was as follows: In cooperation with an offensive movement by the tenth French army on our right, the first and fourth corps were to attack the enemy from a point opposite the little mining village of Gremay on the south to the Le Bassee canal on the north. The Vermelles-Hulluch road was to be the dividing line between the two corps, the fourth corps delivering the right attack, the first corps the left. In view of the great length of line along which the British troops were operating, it was necessary to keep a strong reserve in my own hand. The eleventh corps, consisting of the Guards, the twenty-first and the twenty-fourth divisions, were detailed for this purpose. This reserve was the more necessary owing to the fact that the tenth French army had to postpone its attack until 1 o'clock in the day and further that the corps operating on the French left had to be directed in a more or less southeasterly direction involving, in case of our success, a considerable gap in our line. To insure, however, the speedy and effective support of the first and fourth corps in the case of their success, the twenty-first and twenty-fourth divisions passed the night of Sept. 24 on the line Beuvry (to the east of Bethune)-Noeux-les-Mines. The Guards division was in the neighborhood of Lillers on the same night. I also directed the general officer commanding second army to draw the twenty-eighth division back and to hold it in readiness to meet unexpected eventualities.

The British cavalry corps, less third cavalry division, under General Fanshawe, was posted in the neighborhood of St. Pol and Bailleul les Peres and the Indian cavalry corps, under General Rimington, at Doullens, both in readiness to cooperate with the French cavalry in exploiting any success which might be attained by the combined French and British forces. Opposite the front of the main line of attack, the distance between the enemy's trenches and our own varied from about 100 to 500 yards. The country over which the advance took place is open and overgrown with long grass and self-sown crops. From the canal southward, our trenches and those of the enemy run roughly parallel up an almost imperceptible rise to the southwest. From the Vermelles-Hulluch road southward, the advantage of height is on the enemy's side as far as the Bethune road. There the two lines of trenches cross a spur in which the rise culminates, and thence the command lies on the side of the British trenches. Due east of the intersection of spur and trench and a short mile away, stands Loos. Less than a mile further southeast is Hill 70, which

is the summit of the gentle rise in the ground.

Other notable tactical points in our front were:

Fosse 8, (a thousand yards south of Auchy) which is a coal mine with a high and strongly defended slag heap.

The Hohenzollern redoubt. A strong work thrust out nearly 500 yards in front of the German lines and close to our own. It is connected with their front line by three communication trenches abutting into the defenses of Fosse 8.

Cité St. Elie. A strongly defended mining village lying 1600 yards south of Haiaes.

Hulluch. A village strung out along a small stream, lying less than half a mile southeast of Cité St. Elie and 3000 yards northeast of Loos.

Half a mile north of Hill 70 is "Puits 14 bis," another coal mine, possessing great possibilities for defense when taken in conjunction with a strong redoubt situated on the northeast side of Hill 70.

The attacks of the first and fourth corps were delivered at 6.30 a. m. and were successful all along the line except just south of La Bassee canal. The forty-seventh division on the right of the fourth corps rapidly swung its left forward and occupied the southern outskirts of Loos, and a big double slag heap opposite Gremay. Then it pushed on and by taking possession of enclosures and chalk pits south of Loos, succeeded in forming a strong defensive flank. This London Territorial division acquitted itself most creditably. On the left of the forty-seventh division a Scottish division of the new armies, fifteenth division, assaulted Loos, Hill 70 and Fosse 14 bis. The attack was admirably delivered and in a little more than an hour, parts of the division occupied Loos, and its northern outskirts, Puits 14 bis and Hill 70, while some units had pushed on a mile east of Hill 70. The fifteenth division carried out its advance with the greatest vigor, in spite of its left flank being exposed, owing to the first division on its left having been checked.

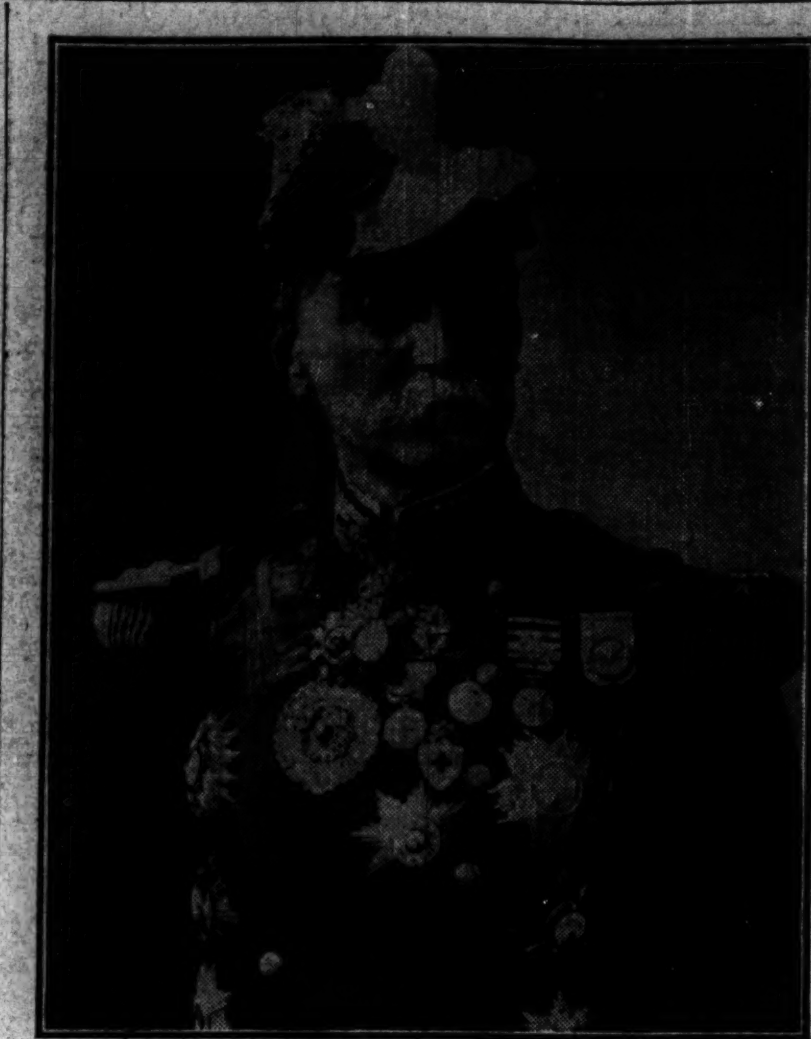
About 1 p. m. the enemy brought up strong reserves and the advanced portions of the division at Fosse 14 bis and on the far side of Hill 70 were driven in. We had, however, secured the very substantial gain of Loos and the western portion of Hill 70. The first division attacking on the left of the fifteenth was unable at first to make any headway with its right brigade. The brigade on its left, the first, was, however, able to get forward and penetrate into the outskirts of the village of Hulluch, capturing some gun positions on the way. The determined advance of this brigade with its right flank dangerously exposed was most praiseworthy, and combined with the action of divisional reserves was instrumental in causing the surrender of a German detachment some 500 strong, which was holding up the advance of the right brigade in the front system of trenches. The inability of the right of this division to get forward had, however, caused sufficient delay to enable the enemy to collect local reserves behind the strong second line. The arrangements, the planning and execution of the attack, and the conduct of the troops of the fourth corps, were most efficient and praiseworthy.

In the attack of the first corps, the seventh division was directed on the quarries, the ninth division was to capture the Hohenzollern redoubt, and then to push on to Fosse 8. The assault of the seventh division succeeded at once, and in a very short time they had reached the western edge of the quarries, Cité St. Elie, and even the village of Haiaes, the tendency of the action having been to draw the troops northward. On the right of the ninth division, the twenty-first brigade secured Fosse 8 after heavy fighting and the twenty-eighth brigade captured the front line of the German trenches east of Vermelles railway. At the latter point, the fighting was extremely severe and this brigade suffering considerable losses, was driven back to its own trenches. At nightfall, after a heavy day's fighting and numerous German counter-attacks, the line was roughly as follows: From the Double Crassier, south of Loos by the western part of Hill 70 to the western exit of Hulluch; thence by the quarries and western end of Cité St. Elie east of Fosse 8 back to our original line.

In the course of the night, Sept. 25-26, the enemy delivered a series of heavy counter-attacks along most of our new front. The majority of these were repulsed with heavy loss, but in parts of the line, notably near the quarries, our troops were driven back a certain distance. The situation at the quarries was readjusted by an attack of the seventh division on the afternoon of Sept. 26, and on that evening very heavy attacks, delivered by the enemy, were repulsed with severe loss.

On the fourth corps front attacks on Hulluch and on the redoubt on the east side of Hill 70 were put in operation, but were anticipated by the enemy organizing a very strong offensive from that direction. These attacks drove in the advance troops of the twenty-first and twenty-fourth divisions, which were then moving forward to attack. At nightfall there was no change up to Hill 70, except for a small gain of ground south of Loos. From Hill 70 the line bent sharply back to the northwest as far as Loos-La-Bassee road, which is followed for 1000 yards, bearing thence northward, to near the west end of Hulluch. Thence northward, it was the same as it had been on the previous night.

Soon after dawn on Sept. 27, it became apparent that the brigade holding Fosse 8 was unable to maintain its position, and eventually it was slowly forced back until at length our front at this point coincided with the eastern



(Copyright by Exclusive News)

General Gallieni

portion of the Hohenzollern redoubt. In the afternoon of this day the Guards division which had taken over part of the line to the north of the fourth corps, almost restored our former line, bringing it up parallel to and slightly west of the Lens-la-Bassee road. This division made a very brilliant and successful attack on Hill 70 in the afternoon. They drove the Germans off the top of the hill, but could not take the position on the northeast slopes below the crest. They also took the chalk pits which lie north of Puits 14 and all the adjacent woods, but were unable to maintain themselves in the Puits itself, which was most effectively commanded by well-posted machine guns. The forty-seventh division on the right of the Guards captured a wood further to the south, and repulsed a severe hostile counter-attack.

On the morning of Sept. 28, the triple canal project comprising the Upper Jhelum, the Upper Chenab and the Lower Bari Doab canals, which will irrigate an aggregate area of more than two million acres. The last named canal will be utilized to create an irrigation colony of the kind that already flourishes in other parts of the Punjab irrigated area, and the bulk of the land irrigated by this canal, to the extent of about 750,000 acres, is to be divided into 30,000 rectangles, each consisting of 25 acres. The main idea is to encourage the rearing of horses and mules, and to this end the land will be let principally on easy terms to retired cavalry soldiers, and others who are or have been interested in remount questions. The land will be given out on 10 years' leases on condition that the tenant of each rectangle maintains a mare.

TRIPLE CANAL PLAN FOR PUNJAB REGION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) CALCUTTA, India—The irrigation schemes that have turned enormous tracts of desert in the Punjab into vast granaries are unquestionably among the greatest engineering and economic triumphs of British rule in India. Some interesting particulars have been published concerning the latest of these, the triple canal project comprising the Upper Jhelum, the Upper Chenab and the Lower Bari Doab canals, which will irrigate an aggregate area of more than two million acres. The last named canal will be utilized to create an irrigation colony of the kind that already flourishes in other parts of the Punjab irrigated area, and the bulk of the land irrigated by this canal, to the extent of about 750,000 acres, is to be divided into 30,000 rectangles, each consisting of 25 acres. The main idea is to encourage the rearing of horses and mules, and to this end the land will be let principally on easy terms to retired cavalry soldiers, and others who are or have been interested in remount questions. The land will be given out on 10 years' leases on condition that the tenant of each rectangle maintains a mare.

A special feature of the scheme of which general approval is expressed, is the provision of land for members of the hereditary landed gentry. This class has hitherto derived little benefit from the colonization schemes, and has for some time past been declining in prosperity and influence owing to the partition of ancestral lands, the rise of a well-to-do middle class and the growing wealth of the peasantry. All the same they are, as recent events have shown, a political asset of great importance, and the 3000 rectangles which have been set apart for them should do something to strengthen their position. Individual grants will vary from five to 15 rectangles.

TURKISH AGENT IN BERNE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) PARIS, France—The special correspondent of the Temps in Switzerland telegraphs that a disagreeable impression has been created in Swiss circles by the appointment of Fuad Selim Bey as Turkish diplomatic agent in Berne. The man is known to be an Egyptian agitator in the pay of the Young Turks and there is every reason to believe that he has been sent to Berne merely as an organizer of intrigues which he will carry on under cover of his position as a diplomatic representative. Turkey has no need of a representative in Switzerland, the Temps correspondent points out, and the same may be said of Bulgaria, where the appointment of M. Stancioff as agent in Berne is now being considered. M. Stancioff, who is a resident of Geneva, was formerly Bulgarian minister in Paris.

MESSAGE TO PARIS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) PARIS, France—General Gallieni, on relinquishing his post as military governor of Paris to enter on his functions as minister for war addressed, through the medium of M. Adrien Mithouard, president of the municipal council, a farewell message to the city of Paris. "At the moment of leaving my post as military governor of Paris," the message ran, "I want to thank you for the valuable and devoted collaboration which you and the members of the Paris municipal council have given me. I shall never forget the calm and resolute attitude of the population of Paris, of whom you are the representatives, at the time when the enemy was approaching the capital."

YORKSHIRE DIALECT SOCIETY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) SHEFFIELD, England—In the course of an address before the Yorkshire Dialect Society, the Rev. A. Doodall gave an interesting account of the invasions of the Danes and Norsemen, and their influence upon the form of names of places in Yorkshire. The first Scandinavian settlement, he said, took place in 876 A. D., chiefly in the county of York, the Norsemen arriving about 50 years later than the Danes. Some of them, judging by the evidence provided by the study of philology, must have come from the Norse settlement of Dublin, as was proved by the names of the west of Yorkshire. Wherever the invaders settled, they left an unmistakable suffix attached to the name of the place. Such suffixes were, sk, sh, th, kirk, by, wick, etc. Referring to the distribution of the newcomers, the lecturer stated that more than 50 per cent of the names of the North Riding were those of Norse or Danish origin, while in the East Riding there were less than 50 per cent, and in the West Riding less than 25 per cent. The Vikings, he continued, often left their own names as the basis of a word, completed by a suffix to show the nature of the place, whether a wood, a farm, or a ford, etc. Such an example was the word Grimthorpe, the termination thorpe being a characteristically Danish ending. On the other hand, where the Norsemen were very numerous, the terminations gill and thwaite were very common.

MAIL FOR DARDANELLES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) LONDON, England—The postmaster-general has issued instructions on the sending of mails to the British Mediterranean expeditionary force. Senders are earnestly desired to restrict their use of the parcel post to articles of real utility. Perishable articles, fruit, bottles, puddings, basins, etc., will not be accepted for transmission, and the maximum weight for a single parcel will be reduced to seven pounds. In view of the exceptional conditions of transit, it is necessary that parcels should be very carefully packed. They should be as nearly round as possible, well packed in shavings, and wrapped in waterproof paper. The outer cover should be of a strong material, and the address should be marked on it in some indelible medium, not on a label. Letters should not be posted later than Dec. 1, and parcels not later than Nov. 16, in order that they may reach their destination for Christmas day. Parcels and letters for men known to be in hospital should bear the word "Hospital" in large letters.

CONVOY OF SWEDISH VESSELS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The Swedish government have decided to convoy their merchant vessels, since the issue of the statement that the negotiations between Sweden and England had been terminated. A convoy will not be granted to vessels carrying contraband of war, or to those suspected of infringing the country's neutrality by assisting the belligerents in any way.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN EGYPT VIEWED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) CAIRO, Egypt—In addition to the official and more or less dignified expression of the government, there are at work in Egypt at least four fairly well-defined political native parties, and these, with their special newspapers and their patriotic adherents, have had no little influence in determining the course that the leaders of the government should take.

The radical section of native Egypt is represented by the national party with its advanced war-cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians," and with its journalistic organ Al Lewa. The party includes at present about 10,000 men, and since the departure of its strong recognized leader, Mustapha Kamel, it has expended its efforts vainly, as it would seem, in the words of the British agent, "putting back the clock." It holds an annual conference of its leaders usually outside the country, disseminating all kinds of accusations against Britain and the Copts, at the same time directing its main efforts to the support of Islam and the cause of self-government. This ultra-Nationalist party has had some success in working up "demonstrations of the people," though the last demonstration was dampened in its ardor, being disbursed abruptly by the Cairo fire brigade, which speedily cleared the building by turning the hose upon the assembly. This somewhat summary method of breaking up a political meeting, while entirely successful, was not relished by the Nationalists, whose papers came out the next day saying that the members of the assembly were played upon by boiling hot water, connecting evidently the fire engine of the brigade with the water turned upon the audience.

The unprintable attacks of some of the members and writers of this party scarcely give promise of much help from the extreme wing of Nationalism at a time when it is of the first importance to cement faith and good feeling between all sections for the practical advancement of Egypt. However, if the statement which is heard in Cairo is authentic, that for the first few months of his "reign" Lord Kitchener caused at least one paper a day to go into abrupt retirement, there may be promise of less radicalism on the part of these Nationalist party journalists. Even at the expense of being spoken of as throttling the freedom of the press, the English government may well take the position of dictatorship concerning many journals.

Another party, called the "Party of the People," is more restrained in its utterance, as also larger in its constituency. This party contains the moderates, and was represented in 1908 by the Egyptian Mission to England, which was successful in attracting interest and sympathy to the Egyptian's real and legitimate positions and rights. The party contains men of wealth and influence and has possibilities of much power in the right direction. Its force lies in its discernment that the exercise of diplomacy, in which the oriental is a past master, is a greater weapon than abusive tirades in printers' ink against unsatisfactory conditions.

The fourth party in Egypt, "the Independent Egyptian Party," composed largely of Copts and Moslems of high standing, unfurl their banner to the motto, "Representative Government in Egypt, Irrespective of Race and Religion." One of its philanthropic leaders, Akhnouk Painsou Effendi, is quoted as saying: "The first item of my program is freedom for all with a non-religious Egyptian legislature at the head of the Egyptian government. No one knows at what far-off date such broad-minded statesmanship will separate dogmatic religion from modern politics in the land of the Moslem, but when this or any other party can bring about such transcendent results, much of the Egyptian question will be solved."

CHEMISTRY PLAN IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) LONDON, England—Dr. O. M. Forster, speaking to the Society of Chemical Industry, proposed the establishment of a department of the board of trade to provide the state with chemical knowledge necessary to its welfare. His scheme provided for a directing chemist, having the qualifications of an ambassador and a missionary, assisted by four or five highly qualified chemists and a clerical staff of eight or 10. A sum of £5000 per annum, he thought, would cover the necessary outlay in salaries and equipment. He hoped that as a result of the scheme, there would be a distribution of chemical information to inquirers and manufacturers seeking new developments, or desiring to improve existing processes, and a collection of information regarding the most suitable materials for constructing chemical plant and apparatus on a manufacturing scale, also the most convenient sources of supply for such apparatus. A new tradition of state service would, he concluded, be built up, a tradition which all knew to be a vital thing at the present time.

INTERVIEW WITH HALIL BEY GIVEN IN BERLIN ORGAN

Questions Discussed as to German Interests in Turkey. Also the Armenian Issue

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) BERLIN, Germany—According to the German press, Halil Bey, the former president of the Turkish Chamber, recently announced to the House that he had been appointed minister for foreign affairs on the recommendation of the grand vizier, Prince Said Halim, who up to that time had discharged both offices. The announcement was reported to have been received with enthusiasm, and the chamber subsequently elected Hadji Adil, formerly governor of Adrianople, to the vacant presidency.

Meanwhile the Berliner Tageblatt has published an interesting account of an interview granted by the minister to Dr. Emil Ludwig, a few days before his appointment to his new office. The German journalist prefaced his report by recalling that of the three men who now govern Turkey, Halil Bey was most intimately acquainted with German conditions at the present time, having but recently spent three months in Berlin, whereas Talaat Bey has never been to Germany, and it is many years since Enver Pasha visited the country.

I believe in our friendship, the minister began by saying; only the Germans must not come as conquerors, but as collaborators. ("Exploiteurs" and "collaborateurs" were the words he used.) We know, he continued, that Germany's policy has always been benevolent towards us, and it is to be hoped that after the war it will be still more so. The Turks distrust of the great European powers is profound and can be but slowly eradicated. Is it to be wondered at? For centuries our country has been maltreated, and it was impossible for it to trust Europe, whose great powers strove to deceive it. Excuses must, therefore, be made for us. In order to inspire complete confidence here, Germany, who has never ill-treated us, must raise our credit without demanding privileges in return, as all the rest have done hitherto. This is possible in view of the geographical and economic conditions, and it is possible only with Germany. We are principally an agrarian state, you are principally industrial. Even in the case of Austria the case is essentially different. We can complement each other by means of exchange. We seem to be poor, and we need money, but we are rich—our treasures, as you know, lie buried away there in Asia. The German capitalists who will come here after the war will earn money by means of investments—but it is all over with special privileges. Think for a moment what it was like here. In other countries the rights of settlers come second to those of the natives; here it was the other way round. Questioned as to whether the old influences would again endanger those of Germany, in Syria, for instance, "when once the six ambassadors were back again," Halil Bey exclaimed: No, our French friends will know that behind the Turkish there stands the German power, and will mend their ways.

The rest of the interview was described by Dr. Emil Ludwig as follows: When I saw with what freedom from prejudice this man expressed himself, I brought up the Armenian question as a theme. This, you must know, is Turkey's tender spot, and as it is not always possible to agree, one gladly avoids what seems to be dangerous. But Halil Bey, after glancing at me a little skeptically, took up the question with determination and discussed the subject so exhaustively and with such freedom that I regret in the Turkish interest my inability to repeat much of what he said in public. He went far back into the past, set forth the treachery of the Armenians before the war, their ceaseless conspiracies with the Russian embassy, their conflicts with the Muhammadans, the activity of the international Armenian commission of 1913, and the manner in which thousands had gone over to the Russians when they entered Van at the beginning of the war. Would you defend such things? he asked. Not in the least. But—But the form, he interrupted. That is incomprehensible to many. But they are traitors, you see, and we must be finished with them. You are thinking of certain excesses and errors (méfaits)? Believe me, the government is not at fault in the matter, and regrets these things as much as you do. As you know, however, we no longer have any police in the interior, all the men are under arms, and so it came about that we were not

everywhere able to check the anger of the Muhammadans against the traitors. The government itself only desires to have the Armenians so far away from the zone of operations as to make it impossible for them to conspire further with the enemy.

At this point the conversation turned to recent events, and the journalist took the opportunity to ask whether, if the break-through in Serbia succeeded, a German army would be necessary and wished for in Constantinople. He received the same answer as that given him by both Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey in September last, namely, that the Turks would be greatly benefited, and so forth, but that no dispatch of troops was necessary. Not even for the Egyptian campaign? asked Dr. Ludwig. We have enough, was the reply. Is Egypt a "war-object" (Kriegsziel) now? was the final question, and Halil Bey replied: We hope that if it comes to acquisitions of territory, we shall get something. But for as what you call the war-object is rather the internal strengthening of Turkey, and the Germans ought to help us with that.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINERALS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The output of minerals other than gold and diamonds, in the Union of South Africa during the month of August, 1915, was as follows:

	Quantity	Value
Silver	79,947 fine oz.	\$5,000
Coal	701,965 tons	190,732
Base minerals other than coal		201,735



The Jones Farmhouse

OUR sausage recommends itself to anyone who tries it, and recommendations by one friend to another have caused a steady growth of its popularity.

In our sausage we use only choice young pig pork. There is an appetizing fragrance about these true farm sausages that will give you a pleasant anticipation the moment you sit down before them.

Grocers everywhere sell our sausage, also our lard, rendered in open kettles, and our hams and bacon, sugar cured and smoked slowly over hickory embers. Your own grocer will be glad to deliver a small amount of sausage to you regularly. He gets it fresh, several times a week.

MILO C. JONES
Jones Dairy Farm
Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin

THIS IS
Electrical Prosperity Week
VISIT THE
"Edison Light" Stores

THE EYE CONFOUR SYSTEM
INDIRECT LIGHTING
FOR CHURCHES, HOMES & OFFICES
NATIONAL XRAY REFLECTOR CO.
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET
NEW YORK CHICAGO

THE KING OF TABLE TOPS
MILK

BACK BAY BRANCH
State Street Trust Co.
130 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Wards
A NEW SHIRT EARLY IDEAS
Personal Shirts, Coats, Suits, Ties, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
Selections should be made and to secure only
57-61 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

BOXFORD
IS MADE WITH THIS OVAL
BUTTON HOLE. TRY IT.
IT'S AN EXCLUSIVE FEATURE OF
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N.Y.
W. B. CLARKE CO.
Lending Library 35 & 37 Tremont St. and Main 6734-W 30 Court St.

Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

AUSTRO-GERMAN RELATIONS TOLD BY ARMY OFFICER

Austria Would Never Have Entered War Had She Not Been Germany's Ally, It Is Said

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—The Morning Post has published the translation of an article written for its Berlin correspondent by a retired Austrian army officer, who is at present in Switzerland, and which constitutes a review of Austro-German relations during modern times.

Since Bismarck's famous appeal for the unity of the German nation the correspondent writes, the foreign policy of all the rulers of Germany has been guided by one dominant idea, that of bringing together under one scepter all races of Teutonic origin and language. The German empire has always striven to compass this aim with all the means at its disposal. As far as Austria is concerned, German diplomats seem to have met with success. "Seen," I say, because it is impossible absolutely, to prove whether the present relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary are due to the skill of German or the incapacity of Austro-Hungarian statesmen, and a similar remark applies to Turkey. The well-filled German coffers on the one hand and a few Turkish officials hankering after gold on the other hand, seem between them to have concluded an alliance. Austria, who from the time of Frederick the Great ought to have known what Prussianism meant, was deceived from the moment that Prussia in one of those powers which become strong and mighty with the help of a friend, but does not scruple, should it suit her to do so, to use her strength and might against that friend.

Now, as every one knows, it was Prussia who, during the Franco-Prussian war sought the protection of Russia against Austria, fearing lest the latter, who in four years had not forgotten Sadowa, might fall upon her from behind. Bismarck's cleverness, however, succeeded in directing Russia's ambitions after expansion towards Galicia, and likewise in diverting them from the Baltic and Austria, despite her having been deceived right and left, was foolish enough to fall into Bismarck's trap and join the alliance between Prussia and Italy. What advantages she could hope therefrom I have never been able to discover, but that in reality she derived nothing but harm from this alliance is proved by the present war. True, the alliance did insure Austria against being attacked by Italy; but even supposing Italy had attacked Austria, the latter, standing on her own feet, was always strong enough to have kept Italy at bay. Now, if it had been a question of keeping Prussia at a distance that, it seems to me, would have been more worth her while. The entire policy of Prussia was directed towards alarming Austria about Russia, and representing herself as a faithful friend, whose help could always be counted upon. Thus Prussia succeeded in making Austria increasingly dependent upon her, and in deluding her into the absurd belief that Austria-Hungary could not exist alone, but needed to lean upon the great and mighty Prussia. Events have shown how Prussia interprets friendly assistance. For an aspiring power such as Germany, the whole course of whose existence, especially the complete militarization of the people, was aimed at a policy of conquest, the alliance with Austria was of vital importance.

As events have shown, once Germany had planned to conquer Belgium and Calais she was forced to reckon with England as an enemy, and consequently also with France and Russia. Here I would specially insist on the fact that Germany must perforce have reckoned with Russia as an enemy after the latter had become France's and England's ally. Thus the enmity between Russia and Germany does not involve Austria, as the Germans are always anxious to make the Austrians believe, but it involves France. Now it is of extreme importance to note this, for the whole action of Germany was calculated to induce Austria to think that it was Germany who had come to her aid, whereas in reality matters were reversed. Had Germany been obliged to depend on herself she would never have ventured upon the present war of conquest. Hemmed in and eyed distrustfully by France, England and Russia, she would have had to seek her salvation in peaceful labor, and the countless millions she has spent upon her army might have been devoted to nobler purposes, nor would any country have dared to attack a peaceful German empire such as this.

From the Germans' standpoint the alliance with Austria opened up brilliant prospects. It was only necessary to point to the Russian bear in order to have the Austro-Hungarian army, with millions of soldiers on their side. England's allies cost her heavy sums. Germany gets the Austro-German army for nothing, besides which she poses as a generous protector and patroness. Germany, indeed, did a magnificent stroke of business, far more so than if she were in possession of all German-speaking Austria, for then only a few army corps would come into consideration; whereas, as it is, the whole monarchy, Slav, Hungarian, Italian and Rumanian Austrians are fighting for German interests, and are treated patronizingly in return.

As far as Austria, she would never have embarked upon this war, which is a struggle of Germany against England for

the mastery of the world; and as for Russia, had not Austria served as a wall protecting Germany against her, she would never have turned her thoughts in the direction of the Carpathians. As it was, however, Russia was compelled to direct her armies against Austria if she wished to crush Germany. As for Germany, despite her tall talk, she was in constant dread lest circumstances should occur to cause the latter to consult her own interests and she did her utmost to prevent Austria arriving at a true understanding of matters. In proof of Germany's constant anxiety to secure Austria's aid I may particularly mention the attention paid by the Kaiser to the Archduke, the heir to the throne, of whom he never felt sure, and rightly. The brunt of the work of influencing Austrian public opinion in favor of Germany, however, has undoubtedly been done by the Austrian press, which is almost always venal, and has been, and still is, in the pay of Germany. To such lengths does its laudation of Germany go and so persistent is the advocacy of the idea that Austria would be lost without Germany, that it is difficult to believe that the Austrian papers really are Austrian. The gentlemen of the press in Vienna and Budapest are, nevertheless, far from being such simpletons as to believe what they write.

HERBERT ROWELL ON ENGINEERING AND WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England—Mr. Herbert Rowell, M. Inst. C. E., the new president of the Northeast Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, addressing the annual meeting of the institution, held in Newcastle, said in the course of his speech that at recent meetings they had listened to papers and discussions giving the latest knowledge and opinions on the relative merits of aeroplanes and airships, of submarines and surface warships, of wireless telegraphy and of the most recent forms and applications of steam and internal combustion engines. Almost immediately afterward all were put to the supreme test of war, and they had presented an amazing record of the efficiency of the more recent devices under actual fighting conditions, constituting a splendid tribute to the thorough amalgamation of theory and practice that existed among their leading engineers.

The main factor in the development of the aeroplane which had led to this result, the speaker continued, was the greatly improved stability and control, which had reached an unforeseen stage of perfection. Where the management of a single-seater machine formerly took the entire attention of the pilot, it was now possible to make this secondary to his reconnaissance, which involved the use of wireless telegraphy, a camera, and the working of the new Lewis automatic gun, which could even be unslipped from its stand and fired over the tail of the machine by the pilot single-handed while kneeling on the seat.

It might, Mr. Rowell maintained, be reasonably held that the submarine was only less complete a success than the aeroplane. Infinitely more complex, and calling for even greater courage in operating, it scored heavily during the earlier stages of the war; nor could it be said that it was yet controlled, although the extraordinary ingenuity, courage, and patience that had been exercised, not only in degree, but in extent, had considerably reduced a danger which at one time seemed a most serious menace. The ability of the submarine to fire a torpedo at close range was also said to have caused a considerable alteration in that weapon, by enabling the charge of explosive to be very largely increased.

ITALY AND REFUGEES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) ROME, Italy—In the name of the refugees from the regions now occupied by the Italian army, the central commission of the Austrian refugees has protested publicly in the press against certain reports that appeared in the Fremdenblatt of Vienna. The Austrian refugees, says the commission, have had personal experience of the spirit of fraternity animating the Italian soldiers with regard to the civilian population, and of the efforts made on their behalf to mitigate the inevitable consequences of war. They are also grateful for the provisions adopted by the Italian military authorities and government, who, regardless of expense, have given generous aid to the conquered regions and to the inhabitants, even continuing the payment of allowances formerly made by Austria to the families of those serving in the Austrian army.

APPOINTMENTS IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—The following appointments have been made to the ministry of munitions, both gentlemen serving in a voluntary capacity: S. H. Lever to be assistant financial secretary with charge of the finance department.

Henry Holloway to be director of housing construction, with special reference to the provision of temporary accommodation for munition workers.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SOUTH AFRICA TOWARDS EMPIRE

General Botha's Speeches at Uitenhage Significant of the Present Attitude of the Colony

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The statesmanlike declarations made by General Botha before the town hall at Uitenhage and at the mass meeting held in the drill hall of that town are so significant of the attitude of South Africa in this great juncture of the world's affairs that they are worthy of consideration. Following on the speeches of welcome of the mayor and the town clerk of Uitenhage, General Botha, before a large and representative concourse of people, declared that South Africa had proved to the British empire that it was worthy of the confidence and the trust which had been placed in its citizens. South Africa was stronger now than it had been before the recent trouble had been faced. What I ask you today, said General Botha, is that no more shall be heard of English and Dutch, but let us stand together, we who form the large majority, and build up together something in South Africa. If we want to do the right thing towards the Union which we have created in this country, then, I say, on that Union let us build up an edifice of a united people. Speaking of the Indians, General Botha said they were thankful that the difficult problem which they had in South Africa in connection with them had been solved. They were grateful that they, in their country, had proved themselves so loyal to the British empire.

At the drill hall, General Botha, who was received with tremendous enthusiasm, after a few preliminaries said: "Allow me to state, in the first place, that the greatest work which has ever been performed in South Africa has been the creation of our Union. To me it is clear that there is a proportion of our people who do not fully realize yet the greatness of that work which has been achieved. That Union is a work which has been achieved by the united efforts of the English and the Dutch, and these two sections of our population can be proud together of that work. And I am convinced that they will never permit anyone again to break it down. The constitution under which they had built up that Union, General Botha continued, was one which gave absolute equality and protection to both races in South Africa. But it gave them more than that, it gave them the right and the opportunity to shape their future according to their own wishes; they enjoyed absolute liberty under the British flag. The British empire had entrusted South Africa to them, and they looked to them to see to it that law and order were maintained. They did not live under a constitution which had been forced upon them by Great Britain, and the first question which presented itself to him was: Why, then, had they had a rebellion in that country? Well, Mr. Chairman, said General Botha, I have put that question everywhere, and no one has been able to give an answer to it. I say this, that the rebellion was a crime in our country. There was and there is no justification whatsoever for a rebellion. One of the reasons which are advanced as a justification for it is that I had accepted the request from the British government to undertake the German South West African campaign, and I say this, that that campaign had nothing to do with the rebellion. The people who began the rebellion thought that, since the British empire was in difficulties, they had got their opportunity. When the British government made that request to me, there was only one thing for me to do, and that was to comply. If I had not accepted, I could not have remained in office. It would have been dishonest on my part to have refused and still to have remained in office. The only other course would have been for me to send in my resignation. That was impossible, for it would have been the deed of a coward. It would have been contrary to and against the true interests of the Dutch-speaking people of South Africa, and would, moreover, have been of the greatest possible encouragement to the rebellion. I therefore followed the only possible course, and that was to maintain and hold high the good name, honor and reputation of South Africa.

General Botha went on to say that in the course of his campaign in German South West Africa he discovered that as early as 1913 Maritz began treacherous negotiations in German South West Africa. He had also discovered that the German Emperor had caused a telegram to be sent to Maritz that he would not only recognize the independence of South Africa; but that he would even guarantee it. There was a tag end to that telegram. It was found that he added the proviso that he would guarantee independence provided the rebellion was started at once. Why was it that the Emperor had grown suddenly so fond of South Africa as to be anxious to guarantee our independence when at the time when South Africa was at war with Great Britain he had refused to guarantee it to President Kruger? The General asked. Today the Kaiser was negotiating with a man of no substance in South Africa and, what is more, he did so in times when he was utterly unable to protect his own colonies in South Africa. We should become more serious as a people, he insisted, and not allow ourselves to be influenced by newcomers. A great work has to be performed and



(Copyright by T. H. Downie)

General Botha at Uitenhage

the first duty is to see that we obtain rest and peace in South Africa, and secondly, that we live together with united hearts in harmony and prosperity. In order to do this it is necessary to trust each other and be tolerant towards each other. That is why I say that the time has come for the extremists on both sides to make room for the moderate people, because the great work which has been achieved in laying the foundation of a united country would be completed by the achieving of a united people, as well as of a united nationality. We are now no longer English or Dutch in this country. We are South Africans, and as such a great responsibility lies on our shoulders, not only towards South Africa herself but also towards the Empire. How would it have been possible to have made such a great success of the campaign in German South West Africa if it had not been for the protection of the British navy? I want to give you this assurance, General Botha said emphatically, that if it had not been for the British navy, you may be quite certain that Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and other coastal towns would have been bombarded to the ground. I want to repeat, he said in conclusion, what I have often said before, that the Dutch-speaking people by a long way prefer rather to live under the British flag than under the German flag. Let us work together to build up a united nationality in South Africa of which we can be proud and by means of which we can work out our future.

RAILWAYS AND ENLISTMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) YORK, England—Sir Alexander Kaye Butterworth, general manager of the Northeastern Railway Company, has addressed a letter to every man in the employ of the company, dealing with their position under Lord Derby's recruiting scheme. He states that it will still be necessary to refuse permission to enlist to many men in order to keep up the efficient working of the railways, but that every endeavor will be made to release those men who desire it, and these endeavors will not cease merely because it is impossible to release an applicant at the time of application. He further advises all men, whether "starred" or "unstarred," to enroll themselves under that section of Lord Derby's scheme by which men may return to their vocations until such time as they are called up, without military pay, but with a distinctive khaki armband. When they are called up, if and when the company is able to release them, they will, it is stated, receive just the same treatment as those who enlist and go for training immediately.

VIEWS ON NEW FRENCH CABINET

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PETROGRAD, Russia—The Russian press has been full of appreciative comments on the new French ministry. The Rieth says that if, in taking the reins of government from M. Viviani, M. Briand, has aimed at reinforcing and developing that policy of coordinating all the resources of the country, it must be recognized that this aim is fully attained. The Briand cabinet is more than a cabinet of all the talents, it is also a ministry representing all the various social and political tendencies of French thought. The European period of war is closed; the eastern period has begun, a period which apparently the Allies had not foreseen and for which, at any rate, they were not sufficiently prepared. The mistakes of the past will have to be paid for by a double amount of energy in the future. France, the Rieth declares is giving us the example of how to meet this future strong in the complete mobilization of the nation.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR AFRICAN WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN, Germany—Commenting upon the question recently raised in the English Parliament, as to the responsibility for the outbreak of war in Africa, the Wolff bureau remarked: It has already been set forth in the memorandum issued by the imperial colonial office as to the negotiations concerning the neutralization of the Congo basin that as regards the whole colonial war in Africa in no case were the Germans to blame, but everywhere their opponents, who first assumed the offensive.

DUTCH CONDITIONS AT PRESENT TIME

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—The Journal des Debats publishes a letter from a Dutch professor in which he describes life in Holland at the present stage of the war: Every day life, he says, is more dull than ever. Lectures are given for the Belgians who are here, but since they are meant for persons who are not very highly educated, nothing much is said but what has already appeared in the papers. This week we had at the municipal theater the first French comedy of the season. The hall was full. Two French daily papers appear in this town (Maastricht, Holland), and have sufficient readers to pay their way. Our large manufacturers of china and earthenware are almost at a standstill, orders are very scarce, and the best workmen are with the army.

On the other hand, the retail dealers and the farmers are doing well. Our bakers make bread for the whole province of Liege, for Namur and the neighborhood and even for Charleroi. The bread is entirely for Belgian consumption. At any rate that is what is affirmed here.

Articles of food are very expensive. Fresh eggs cost 25 centimes apiece and even more; butter bought in large quantities costs seven francs per kilo. The butter is, of course, for export purposes, the Dutch government having fixed a maximum price for the butter sold in Holland. We eat "government" bread, for it is the state that provides the communes with flour and they in turn portion it out to the bakers. The state also has the monopoly of the sale of fish and pork. Meat being very expensive, fish has taken its place in households of small means. Briefly, our neutrality does not prevent a complete upheaval of the economic life of the country.

I need not tell you that our success of Sept. 25 delighted us all. We knew by the sound of gun firing that a serious battle was in progress. For, though we are 150 kilometers from the front, we can hear the guns very distinctly and our windows rattle when the heavy artillery is in action. As I can speak German fluently I often go and talk to your enemies on the frontier—they are assuredly not our friends either. Their feelings are very different now from what they were during the first few months of the war. The German soldier respects, admires, and dreads his enemy on the western front. They all admit the superiority of French artillery over German. The time of brand new uniforms is passed. Both outwardly and inwardly the Germans are very much the worse for wear.

PARTICULARS AS TO MISS PRESSLEY SMITH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) EDINBURGH, Scotland—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor obtained from Miss Gordon at the offices of the Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage some interesting information as regards the work of Miss Pressley Smith, who recently left Edinburgh for Christiania to take up her new duties. Miss Pressley Smith, who has been appointed secretary to the minister at the British legation at Christiania, Miss Gordon said, is the daughter of the Dean of Argyll, and the Isles. She first engaged in public work as secretary of a shelter conducted by the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Here she saw the urgent need of bringing better ideals into the lives of the mothers and the great necessity for improving the conditions of women's labor, and since that time she has taken a keen interest in everything that affects women. For two and a half years Miss Pressley Smith was connected with the Edinburgh National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, her services being largely devoted to political and election work. At the beginning of the war, she was elected on the executive committee of the Prince of Wales' relief fund in Leith,

as representing five different women's societies and she was also a member of the sub-committee appointed to deal with the unemployment of women. She had also a great deal to do with relief work in Leith and was connected with the work of visiting and assisting the families of soldiers and sailors.

Last July, in the absence of the usual berry-pickers from causes connected with the war, an appeal was made for other workers and Miss Pressley Smith organized a party of from two to three hundred women to help gather raspberries in Perthshire. Although the days work began at 4:45, and the accommodation and catering was of the very roughest, Miss Pressley Smith herself engaged in the work under the same conditions as the other women and was enabled to secure better wages for them and also a better system of payment. Before she received her new appointment in Norway, Miss Pressley Smith had offered her services for potato lifting in the fields.

BRITISH MEAT PRICES INCREASE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—The board of trade has issued a table of prices showing the increase in various classes of dressed meat at Smithfield market since October, 1913:

	Average prices per cwt. Oct. 1913	Oct. 1915	Inc. lb.
Beef—			
Scotch short sides—	67	81	14
English—	58	74	16
Irish—	56	74	18
Argentine, hindquarter—	32	37	5
Argentine, forequarter—	33	37	4
Lamb—			
Scotch—	74	92	18
English—	67	86	19
New Zealand—	43	52	9
Argentine—	40	50	10
Australian—	37	46	9
Pork—			
British—	67	83	16
New Zealand—	53	61	8
Australian—	47	57	10
Butter—			
British—	72	101	29

TOY INDUSTRY IN DUBLIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) DUBLIN, Ireland—The suffragists' emergency council in Dublin has made itself responsible for a new industry in order to provide work for women and girls who have been thrown out of employment through the war. A factory for the making of toys, and especially of dolls, has been started, and an exhibition of the work, which also includes embroidery, has been opened to draw public attention to what has been done already. A project for training girls as waitresses has had to be given up for lack of funds, but many girls have been employed in the toy trade and with more funds available it is claimed that it would be possible to provide work for many more, and it is hoped that in time the industry will become quite self-supporting.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The Stockholm journal, the Dagens Nyheter, recently received news from a reliable source in Petrograd to the effect that the Russian government intends to make unexpected concessions to the Finnish people; it is stated in Russian government circles that it has been decided not to take action in several cases which were pending against a number of well-known Finnish citizens who had opposed certain legal measures.

There's Use for Unecda Biscuit every day, in every home, in every street, in every town.



are uniformly fresh, uniformly good.

5c NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

SCOTTISH INQUIRY INTO HOUSE RENTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) GLASGOW, Scotland—The position of tenants in relation to the increase of house rents in Glasgow and the Clyde valley district has been heard by Lord Hunter and Prof. W. R. Scott, on behalf of the government, after they had heard the claims of house owners and the position of affairs as seen by house factors. The witnesses, who included Baillie James Stewart (Townhead) and Andrew McBride, chairman and secretary respectively of the Glasgow Labor party housing committee, referred to the demands of the bondholders for increased interest, and it was urged that Parliament should deal with this matter by declaring that no bondholder should be allowed to lift his bond or increase the rate of interest during the period of the war.

The state had intervened on behalf of capital when it introduced the moratorium, let it now intervene on behalf of the common people, on whom all the others rested, otherwise there might be a second war loan at 5 per cent, and again the property owners would say that rents must go up. Under the munitions act the state had revented labor from taking up that position. What had been done with labor, it was insisted, could also be done with the bondholders in the interests of the nation. Councillor Wheatley further proposed that a way out of the present difficulty would be to put small houses under the control and administration of the local authorities until the end of the war, paying to owners and householders the average rate of interest and profit received by them during the three years prior to the war.

Let ME Top Your Gift List

In my handsome holiday box, I'm sure to be appreciated wherever you send me. My Parker fountain pen is something your friends and dear ones will enjoy.

PARKER
SELF-FILLING SAFETY FOUNTAIN PEN

I fill myself in two seconds at any inkwell. No matter in what position I am carried the ink can't get out, because I have a "sure lock" safety cap. No bumps or bumps on my barrel to make writing awkward—no openings into the side to invite spills.

Parker's Lucky Curve Pen—Standard—Self-Filling—Safety—sell at from \$2.50 up. Transparencies from \$3.50 up. Ask your dealer.

Parker Pen Co., 30 Mill Street, Providence, R.I., N.Y. Retail Store, Woolworth Bldg.

MESS-BRIGHT
THE INIMITABLE BEARING

High standards continuously maintained, accuracy, and uncompromising inspection have been important factors in making Mess-Bright Ball Bearings the world's premier anti-friction bearing.

THE MESS-BRIGHT MFG. CO.
Front St. and Erie Ave.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Ask Your Landlord to Give You Electricity on OUR HOUSE WIRING PLAN

The Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston
Oxford St., Boston

WHY SEALING WAX?
Because it is the safest, cheapest, most rapid and reliable paper fastener ever made.

WHY "BEE" BRAND?
Because we are the oldest waxmakers, and therefore most qualified to help you with advice. Samples and quotations sent your needs.

GEORGE WATERSTON & SONS, LTD.
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

W. B. CLARKE CO.
Social Stationery 25 & 27 Cornhill St., Boston

ECONOMIC CLUB HAS DEBATE ON SHORT BALLOT

Students of Government Problems Inclined to Favor Newer Method of Electing the Executives of State

"Proposed Reform in State Government" was the topic of discussion last evening at the Boston City Club at the opening dinner of this season of the Economic Club of Boston. The speaking took on the nature of a debate for and against the short ballot, the majority of opinion being for the short ballot plan. This short ballot debate followed a paper by Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York city, relating the history of government evolution in the past 100 years, as typified by England's executive system.

State Senator Edgar T. Brackett of New York, delegate-at-large to the New York constitutional convention, criticized the exposition of the short ballot plan as outlined by Richard Spencer Childs, a director of the National Short Ballot Organization.

Senator Brackett, referring to the application of the term "politician" to himself, declared he was proud of having sacrificed business of grave personal importance to political labor for the common good. "What," he asked, "is the constitution but a power of attorney given to public servants? For sake of illustration, it is power such as that given by a busy man to a subordinate to sign checks. It is limited.

"I oppose the short ballot because it unduly exalts the executive. Members of the Legislature are the truest representatives of the people. I despise a doctrine that you can degrade the Legislature without endangering the whole system of free self-government. I want to see men who have been successful in business forced to go into the Legislature. Do not let the executive be a czar.

Richard Spencer Childs, director of the National Short Ballot Organization, said: "A short ballot not only is democratic, but it is the only kind that is democratic."

Former Gov. S. Franklin Fort of New Jersey, defended the short ballot, which he said had existed in New Jersey since 1844. He favored making the executive responsible and subject to reelection. He also presented arguments for the initiative, referendum and recall. "But I am opposed to the recall of the judiciary; that is quite different." His speech aroused much enthusiasm among the 200 members present. Throughout the evening it was evident that the speeches were deeply interesting to all, particularly Dr. Cleveland's historical criticism. He was the first speaker introduced by President William H. Lincoln, who presided.

Dr. Cleveland said: "We have the most inefficient public institutions that the world has ever known," said Mr. Cleveland, the first speaker. "As charters of institutions for the conduct of business—for doing the welfare work of the people—our constitutions have been failures." Our constitutions, he explained, had been made to preserve liberties, but not to impose duties upon government. "The reason for the charter of liberties," he said, "for Magna Charta, for the Petition of Rights, was to prevent things being done which would interfere with personal political and civil liberty." But "at the time our constitutions were adopted there was little we wanted our government to do, except look after our national defense; and this at the time depended largely on organized man-power." In our country "the whole political philosophy of the people was set against the idea of the government doing things."

Dr. Cleveland then had some words of praise for the foreign system of executive responsibility and initiative, taking as examples the prime minister system of England and France. But "American institutions have had quite a different history. Our first acts were to destroy the executive. For 14 years we tried to run the federal government with no executive, but without success. From the beginning our governments have been built on negative lines—they have lacked the machinery for getting things done in a manner to command the respect and support of the people.

COURT TO PASS ON CLAIM

The controversy between the board of port directors and the H. P. Converse Company as to the expenditures in connection with the construction of the Commonwealth pier, South Boston, will be brought to a head this week, when the company will file a petition in the superior court in an effort to collect from the state something over \$200,000 which it claims is due for its work on the pier.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER AWAITED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. V. Wellington Koo, the new Chinese minister to the United States, is expected at the Chinese legation this afternoon. No special arrangements have been made for his reception.

EXPRESS COMPANY EARNINGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The total operating revenue of the nine principal express companies in the United States for July was \$6,780,769, and the operating expenses amounted to \$5,986,072. The operating revenue was \$813,697 and net income \$807,124.

CAMBRIDGE SEES A LIVELY SCHOOL BOARD CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page one)

year only, are candidates for reelection. Of the dozen or more who are in the field for school committeemen, the following have been formally endorsed by the Cambridge Public School Association, an organization formed to develop the public schools to the highest point of efficiency: Mrs. Whitman, Miss Mary H. Winslow, Prof. J. D. M. Ford of Harvard, former state Senator Harry N. Stearns, Charles F. J. McCue and John F. Gadsby.

Mrs. Whitman has been a member of the board, representing the third district, for about six years. She is the wife of Edmund A. Whitman of the Boston law firm of Ekler, Whitman & Barnum. Of late Mrs. Whitman has come into unusual prominence through her charges of wasteful expenditures by the committee, said to include payments of about \$100 for lunches at a Boston hotel for the four male members, and for partial and unparliamentary actions at committee meetings.

Miss Winslow, a graduate of Radcliffe College, has given much of her time to charitable and social work and at present is at the head of the Cambridge Young Women's Christian Association and secretary of the Associated Charities of the university city. She is of the old Winslow family of Cambridge, the daughter of Henry H. Winslow, a lawyer who was beloved by hosts of Cambridgeians of all walks of life.

Jeremiah D. M. Ford, professor of romance languages at Harvard, is a native of East Cambridge. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1894, later receiving the degrees of A. M. and Ph.D. from Harvard. He studied abroad for several years, making a specialty of French and Spanish, and has written extensively in both those languages.

Former Senator Stearns has been urged to be a candidate for mayor of Cambridge and, in the opinion of many, would have entered to mayoralty contest but for complications arising from the presence of other candidates in the field. His three years in the Massachusetts Senate were preceded by three in the Cambridge common council, one of which he was president and presiding officer of the council. He is a graduate of Harvard College and law school and a practicing lawyer, with offices in Boston and Cambridge.

Charles F. J. McCue has several times been a candidate for nomination for school committee at Democratic primaries and was defeated only by small margins. He is a graduate of the Rindge manual training school and now is serving as president of the school alumni. He is prominent among the Elks of Cambridge, serving them as district deputy, and is active in the Cambridge Board of Trade.

John F. Gadsby was formerly on the school committee, where, with Mrs. Whitman and Charles A. Reynolds, he worked for a righteous administration of the schools after discovering that an alliance with the other two members was tending in an opposite direction. He was defeated at the last election by one of the present members of the committee, as was Mr. Reynolds also. Mr. Gadsby is also a graduate of Harvard College and law school.

While the election this year is non-partisan, the Public School Association takes pleasure in the fact that their ticket is well balanced in that three of the candidates are Democrats and three of them non-partisan or Republican. Messrs. Ford, McCue and Gadsby are the Democrats.

Aside from the school committee contest, interest centers on the mayoralty contest in which Mayor Timothy W. Good, Democrat, is opposed for reelection by five other candidates, including Wendell D. Rockwood, Republican, who, at the last municipal election, came within 87 votes of defeating the present mayor. The mayoralty situation is described by friends and opponents of Mayor Good as "chaotic" and it is freely admitted by both sides that there is much "wire-pulling" to induce some candidates to get out of the contest.

Many of the leaders of the opposition to Mayor Good believe there is need of thorough change in the administrative department at city hall and because of Mr. Rockwood's large vote at the last election appear to be backing him. Two years ago Mr. Rockwood was drafted as the Republican candidate when there was little chance of his election. He was defeated by about 2700 votes but at the last election cut this margin to 87.

Dr. George E. Sherman is another candidate for mayor. He ran at the caucuses before the last election but was defeated for the nomination by Mr. Rockwood.

Arthur E. Hughes, formerly a member of the city government and one of the city's merchants, is the latest to enter the field.

Former State Senator John P. Brennan and former Alderman James F. Black are also candidates.

One or more of these candidates may withdraw and others may enter. Dec. 8 is the final day for candidates to enter and those in the field have until Dec. 11 in which to withdraw their names. There is no primary election or caucus under the new charter, so all who are candidates after Dec. 11 will have to go before the voters at the election Dec. 21. As the presence of more than two candidates will lead to the taking of votes from the leaders in the contest, there is especial interest in the probable withdrawals.

Mayor Good and Messrs. Brennan and Black are Democrats and might be counted on to "cut into" one another while a similar condition might result among Messrs. Rockwood, Sherman and Hughes, who are of the Republican and non-partisan followings.

During the latter part of last week

a group of about 50 citizens met in the Board of Trade hall and formed the Citizens Municipal League, whose object is a non-partisan choice of municipal officials. The league appointed a committee of six to prepare a "committee of 100" which should be representative of all elements in the city and should later prepare a slate of candidates for all municipal offices for presentation to the voters before election day.

The special committee, consisting of Alexander H. Bill, Franklin T. Hammond, John H. Corcoran, R. M. Hull, A. H. Hathway and A. F. Becher, has prepared a tentative committee of 100 and has communicated with each, asking him to be a member and to support the work of the organization. Replies should be in late today and it is expected that this committee can begin immediately the preparation of a "slate" of candidates.

In its communication to those who have been asked to join the committee of 100, the special committee says in part: "The present political situation in Cambridge, in the opinion of many citizens, marks a crisis in the history of the city. General dissatisfaction with present conditions, which has long been felt and freely expressed, was undoubtedly reflected in the large vote cast in favor of the adoption of the new city charter. While this charter, in many respects, is an improvement over the old form of city government, it contains provisions which may and probably will work badly unless the citizens generally respond to the call of public duty and lend their efforts to make it a success.

"The abolition of party nominations by caucus and the ease with which persons seeking office may procure a place upon the ballot involve both advantages and dangers. While they permit the ready nomination of fit candidates, on the other hand they are likely to result in the scattering of votes and the election of less desirable candidates by very small pluralities.

"To prevent such misfortune, to give expression to public opinion and to assist in the nomination and election of well qualified candidates a movement has been begun with the object of associating all citizens who have the welfare of the city at heart."

Friends of Mayor Good have already begun to work in his behalf. At a recent meeting of leading Democrats, including employees at city hall, at which Michael A. O'Leary, chairman of the Democratic state committee, was present and spoke, plans were made for cooperation with the mayor in his campaign for reelection. City hall employees stated they felt there had been reflections cast on their handling of city affairs and they intended to work hard to prevent the defeat of the mayor.

The new "plan B" form of government is generally expected to be an improvement over the present bi-cameral system, so long characteristic of New England cities but now gradually giving way to the commission or uni-cameral forms of government. It calls for a mayor and council of 11, some elected at large and some in districts, in place of the common council and board of aldermen with their many members, lack of responsibility and "log-rolling." The popular interest in the changed government and the school committee and mayoralty contests is expected to bring out a large vote Dec. 21.

ALLEGED GERMAN PLOT IN MEXICO LACKS EVIDENCE

State Department Special Search Discredits Charge of Huerta Aid and Cuban Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A number of articles have been published in New York recently intended to show that the Huerta element in Mexico is connected in some way with a German plan to stir up trouble in the southern republic. The latest story of that character appeared today. It was said that plans of German agents in this country include a scheme to make Havana, Cuba, a base for German activity in Mexico, and that General Huerta was to be put back in power in Mexico in the furtherance of Germany's design.

It was said that a large quantity of supplies, apparently designed for that purpose, had been seized in Havana. It was also said that the Cuban government would offer the shipment for sale at auction.

Thorough inquiry has been made at the state department in an impartial way to learn the truth both respecting any activity of Germany and also any move that has been made by the Huerta element in Mexico. A minute examination was made of all reports from the minister to Cuba and all the consuls on the gulf coast to find any evidence that would indicate activities of the kind referred to.

It was found that the only incident that possibly could be applied by any stretch of the imagination to lend any credence to these reports occurred in August last when the Cuban authorities had a quantity of arms which they wished to dispose of to some of the belligerents. These arms had not been seized and the only question that arose was as to the legality of their sale. No evidence whatever was found in the records of the state department, which were examined at the request of this bureau, to show any truth in the reports of the German-Huerta plot. General Huerta is still confined at Ft. Bliss.

CENTRAL W. C. T. U. TO MEET

The Boston Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold its first meeting in December in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple, Dec. 6 at 2:30 p. m. There will be addresses and exercises by the Loyal Temperance Legion.

NORTH BENNET STREET SCHOOL HAS NEW CLASS

Half-Time Work on Power Machines Enables Girls to Continue Their Academic Studies in the Afternoon

A new form of power machine class was started at the North Bennet Street Industrial school last week for the benefit of girls who otherwise would have to leave school. The 15 girls who compose this class work one half of each day under regular shop conditions, making products to be sold in the open market. The other half of the day is devoted to academic studies as closely related as seems possible to the industrial machine work.

The object is to keep the girls in school and under school influence as long as possible, at the same time meet their immediate economic needs and assist them to later do a better type of work at a better wage than would be possible if they had not had the benefit of the class. Leading manufacturers and educators have been consulted in connection with this undertaking and have given it their approval.

The vocational guidance and placement bureau for the children of the North End has been started after extended preparation. While the bureau is intended to meet the immediate situation as found in the North End it has the deeper purpose of making an intensified study of the vocational guidance and placement question as a contribution to this department of educational activity.

The bureau has an advisory committee of four directors of the school, two members of the neighboring grammar schools, the director and counselor of the Boston placement bureau and the associate director of the manual arts department of the city of Boston. The work includes interviews with children, visits to their homes, investigation of suitable industrial fields, placing the children therein, and following up their advance.

The North Bennet street industrial school is a private institution supported entirely by contributors for the express purpose of working out educational problems as a school supported by public funds obviously cannot do. It works in part, with pupils assigned to it by the public schools. The annual report which has just been given out by the director, George C. Greener, shows that this institution, which for 25 years has been filling a large place in the educational, social and industrial life of a changing section of the Boston community, is still experimenting with problems which are puzzling those educators and social workers who are concerned with administering larger public undertakings.

Among the pioneer work noted in the annual report, the director mentions five distinct fields of experiment. They are, first, the vocational or trade training classes which fit directly for trades. Second, prevocational and manual training classes which enable boys and girls to better select their vocations. Third, social industrial work, classes that are social in their results but are using industrial subjects and methods for training. Fourth, purely social work in a branch of the institution devoted to club work of varying purposes, summer school and the summer camp in Middleton for mothers and children; and lastly, such miscellaneous work as that done by vocational guidance and placement bureau, by visiting housekeeping classes, and by "The Lantern," a small paper started and managed in all its departments by those enrolled at the school.

During the past year there were 79 different clubs and classes started in the school building at the corner of Salem and North Bennet streets, totaling in registration 1435 pupils. These were directed by 25 paid workers and teachers and 52 volunteers who came from various parts of greater Boston to assist. The report says: "It is fair to estimate that the school reaches and influences in a greater or less degree 23,000 different individuals and in one year's time over 105,000 came into and used the building."

EASTERN ROADS DENIED HEARING ON LAKE LINES

Commerce Commission Will Not Rehear Case and Steamers Must Be Given Up

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The interstate commerce commission today denied the application of seven big eastern railroads to continue the operation of their lake steamship lines under the Panama canal act. The commission's order in the lake lines case became effective Dec. 15, thus permitting boat lines to operate until the close of navigation. The railroads are the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Rutland, Erie, Grand Trunk, Lehigh Valley and Lackawanna.

The Pennsylvania and Northern Central railroads, the latter a Pennsylvania subsidiary, must divorce themselves from the Erie & Western Transportation Company; the Lackawanna, the Lehigh, the New York Central, from the Western Transportation Company; the Rutland, from the Rutland Transit Company; the Erie, from the Erie railroad lake line; The Grand Trunk of Canada, from the Canada Atlantic Transit Company, and the New York Central from the Rutland Transit Company.

The commission's ruling came in the form of a refusal to rehear the case,

What Kind of A Beautiful Fur Coat Is Your Heart Set Upon?

The Christmas Wish Can Be Supplied Here With A Garment Which Embodies Warmth, Comfort and Luxuriousness

The majority of people, in selecting furs, must depend upon a firm whose reputation for honesty and integrity has been recognized. Our record for reliability dates from the establishment of the business—three generations ago.

Every specimen of fur sold from our house carries a two-fold guarantee—dependability in style, quality and representation; secondly, satisfactory service of the highest order, and prices as low or lower than any other store in New England.

You hazard no risk here; you know what you buy. And our prices will meet your moderate estimation.

The Season's Dicta in Fur Coats emphasize full flaring models, semi-fitted, trimmed with contrast furs—of the following materials:

Hudson Seal Coats, sleek and black, with a magnificent lustre, trimmed with skunk or natural lynx.....\$7.50 up to \$25.00
Caracul Coats, trimmed with blue fox, a remarkable coat for.....\$25.00
Leopard Coats, length 45 inches. Trimmed with skunk. A beautiful specimen at.....\$35.00
South American Beaver Coats, nutria and very stylish. Exceptional at.....\$35.00
American Beaver Coats, thick, splendid fur. For those who like their coat a bit heavy.....\$25.00
Raccoon Coats, the popular and ideal motoring fur. The demand is creating an advance in price.....\$5.00 up to \$75.00

The Popular Fur Sets

Bule Fox Set, natural, unusually dark.....\$60.00
Battleship Gray Fox Sets, new.....\$135.00
Bronze Pointed Fox Sets, new.....\$135.00
Red Fox Sets, round or barrel shaped muffs.....\$65.00 up to \$125.00
Cross Fox Sets, black scarfs.....\$90.00 up to \$225.00
White Fox Sets, beautiful specimens.....\$100.00 up to \$140.00
Sythca Fox Sets, two tones of brown.....\$80.00 up to \$100.00
Black Fox Sets, one and two skin scarfs and large and small muffs.....\$65.00 up to \$125.00
White Fox Sets, blue dyed, very popular.....\$100.00 up to \$135.00
Blue Lynx Sets, handsomely finished.....\$135.00 up to \$150.00
Fisher Fur Set, natural.....\$175.00
Hudson Bay Sable Sets, two skin scarf, barrel shape muff.....\$175.00
Eastern Mink Set, natural dark coloring, exceptionally good values.....\$200.00
Stone Marten Set, three skin scarf, barrel muff natural.....\$250.00

Skins of fur-bearing animals from this continent and abroad are fully represented in our great department. Your every demand will find the desired response.

The Out Door Sporting Styles in Women's Neckwear Lead the New Vogue for Marabou

Marabou is the new neckwear—The leading New York shops are featuring Marabou and everyone is wearing it now.

A New Set of chiffon velvet, trimmed with rich Marabou—black or brown. The most picturesque set we have seen—for the first time in Boston.

Marabou Caps.....2.50, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.50
Marabou Scarfs.....1.95, 4.00 and 5.00
Marabou Muffs.....5.00 and 7.50
Marabou and Ostrich Combinations—Made up in scarfs, capes and collarettes, in black, natural, black and white, natural and white 2.95 to 15.00

Muffs to Match—In melon, rugby and pillow shapes.....3.95 to 10.00

Marabou Scarfs, Capes and Collarettes—Black and natural.....2.50 to 8.50

Muffs to Match—In melon, rugby and pillow shapes.....3.45 to 7.50

Marabou Pillow Muff—Black and Natural.....Special 3.45

Marabou Scarf Special, with animal head forming the fastener. In black and natural. Specially priced.....1.95

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

filed by the attorney for the Commercial Exchange of Burlington, Iowa, and other commercial organizations throughout the West and the Mississippi valley.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE FUND PLEDGED
FORT WORTH, Tex.—Reports at the rally dinner showed that \$103,886 has been pledged to the fund being raised for Texas Woman's College, says the Dallas News. This included a \$25,000 gift from Mrs. Ann Waggoner, which is not assured until other subscriptions reach \$90,000.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS PLANNED
QUINCY, Mass.—At a meeting of the city council last evening orders calling for the erection of two 16-room school buildings at a cost of \$110,000 each were introduced. The orders were referred to the finance committee.

WATSON RALLY HELD
Councilman James A. Watson held the second rally of his campaign for reelection in Pemberton square this afternoon. A reception at 1:30, business meeting at 2 o'clock, to be followed by the talk will constitute the program.

the Good Government Association candidates, Messrs. Attridge, Kenny, Storrow and Collins.

STONE FAMILY MEETS
J. Gardner Bartlett will speak on the results of his English researches of the Stone genealogy at the eighteenth annual meeting of the Stone Family Association, which is to be held in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple, this afternoon. A reception at 1:30, business meeting at 2 o'clock, to be followed by the talk will constitute the program.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SIMPLE HOME-MADE CANDIES

Children like to make candy and it is well to have at hand simple and inexpensive recipes. It is also advisable to provide special pots and pans for the purpose. Even the simplest candies demand in their making the best of materials to get the most satisfactory results. Good butter, fine granulated sugar, the best powdered or confectioner's sugar, fresh sweet nuts, New Orleans molasses, unsweetened chocolate, cornstarch, arrow root, gum arabic, vinegar, and the best of flavorings are among the things which should be at hand if variety in home made candies is desired. A spatula knife is an excellent investment, for it removes candy from the pan much better than the ordinary knife.

Pistachio Pralines—Blanch one pound of pistachio nuts (hazelnuts or almonds will do as well). Dissolve one pound of sugar in half a cup of water, let it boil until it forms a little ball when dropped into cold water; add the nuts and stir quickly until they have taken up all the sugar and continue stirring until the sugar syrup or caramel has granulated about them. Then throw them on to a sieve, sprinkle them lightly with a little orange or rose flavoring, and shake off all the loose sugar. When thoroughly cold, pack away the nutmeats in a wax paper lined box.

Apple Paste—Take a dozen apples, peel and core them, and put them into water, allowing them to remain till they are quite soft. Remove and rub them through a fine sieve with a wooden spoon. Weigh the pulp and put it in a preserving pan with the same weight of sugar. Boil for twenty minutes, then pour it out thin on plates. When cool cut the paste into squares or any other shapes desired. When cut, allow it to dry thoroughly in a cool oven.

Pineapple Drops—Take a half pint of pineapple juice, half a pound of powdered sugar, the whites of two eggs beaten until stiff; mix all well together, and drop by spoonfuls on baking tins. Bake and let cool in the pans before removing.

Peanut Candy—Put one pound of sugar into an iron frying pan; heat the pan hot, then put in the sugar and stir vigorously until entirely melted. As soon as the sugar is melted, throw in three quarters of a pound of shelled and skinned peanuts. Stir all quickly a moment, then turn into a buttered pan to cool. When slightly cool, mark off in squares.

Peanut Butter—Put four cups of brown sugar and one scant cup of milk into a saucepan and when it begins to boil allow it to boil seven minutes. Take it from the fire and add one teaspoon of vanilla, butter the size of a walnut, two cups of shelled English walnuts, and beat all to a cream so that it can be poured into a pan. This may also be cut before it is entirely cool.

Turkish Paste—Boil five pounds of sugar and one quart of water until it reaches the thickness of cold honey. Pour in slowly 10 ounces of wheat starch that has been blended in a little water, next add half an ounce of cream of tartar and stir the mixture one way until it gets quite thick or until a drop will sustain itself on a plate. When done, pour the mixture on to a flat pan which has

been sifted lightly with cornstarch. Just before removing from the fire add a cup of blanched and chopped almonds and a half cup of pistachio nuts.

Vinegar Candy—Put into a saucepan two cups of sugar, a half cup of water, a half cup of vinegar and a small piece of butter. Boil until the candy brittles in cold water. Just before removing it from the stove add a cupful of nutmeats; or if liked better the candy may be pulled and the nuts omitted.

Butter Scotch—Take one cup of molasses, one cup of white sugar, a half cup of butter and a half cup of water; mix them and cook over a slow fire until a little is firm when dropped into cold water. When done stir in a half teaspoon of bicarbonate of soda, and pour into well buttered shallow candy pans to cool.

Honey Puffs—Put into a saucepan one cupful of cream, three cups of sugar, a half cup of honey (strained). When the cream and sugar have been boiled together until they thread from the spoon add the honey; cook until the sirup will make a soft ball when dropped into cold water. Remove from the fire, add the beaten white of one egg and a cupful of chopped nutmeats, and when the mixture is firm and creamy shape into balls.

Pineapple Marshmallows—Dissolve one half pound of gum arabic in one pint of pineapple juice, strain and add to it one half pound of sugar. Place in a saucepan and stir constantly over the fire until the sirup is the consistency of honey. Add gradually the whites of four well beaten eggs and stir the mixture until it becomes somewhat thin and does not adhere to the finger. Flavor with a little extra pineapple juice, if desired, then pour into a tin that has been slightly dusted with powdered starch. Sprinkle a little more starch over the top and as it cools mark off in squares.

Chocolate Fudge—Put into a round bottom iron kettle two pounds of sugar, a half cake of chocolate, grated, three quarters of a cup of butter and a cup of rich milk. Melt all together and from the time it starts to boil allow it to boil eight to ten minutes according to the atmosphere. Test it on a cold plate and just before it is done add a dessertspoon of vanilla flavoring. Turn into a well buttered shallow pan and when firm and slightly cool mark off into squares.

Molasses Candy to Pull—One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar; melt together and boil until a drop will harden in cold water (it must harden but not become brittle). Add a pinch of baking soda and a teaspoon of vinegar and turn out on to two shallow buttered pans. Lightly flour the hands and pull as soon as the candy can be handled. After pulling white, twist and cut in one inch pieces with scissors.

Child's Cereal Set

Nowadays there are many American wares, of rather coarse clay, finished in beautiful colors and made in pretty shapes, says the Baltimore News. A child's set, consisting of a plate, bowl and milk jug—a cereal set—is yellow, and around the top of the jug and bowl, and around the edge of the plate, is a decoration of white ducklings.

Child's Cereal Set

Nowadays there are many American wares, of rather coarse clay, finished in beautiful colors and made in pretty shapes, says the Baltimore News. A child's set, consisting of a plate, bowl and milk jug—a cereal set—is yellow, and around the top of the jug and bowl, and around the edge of the plate, is a decoration of white ducklings.

Handwork on Children's Bibs and Aprons

Those who wish to embroider pictures in outline on children's bibs need not have the bibs stamped for the purpose. Any nursery book has numbers of illustrations, that in outline are easily embroidered; "Mother Goose" and animal books are particularly full of good subjects for this purpose. These may be traced, and the tracing transferred to the linen bib by rubbing into one side of the traced picture the scraped lead of a pencil, if no powdered charcoal is at hand, and going over the outline with a sharp pencil when placed upon the bib. Outline stitch is best to do the embroidery in, and turkey red washable cotton thread is always satisfactory.

Boys' and girls' play aprons make good pickup work, and serve doubly in giving pleasure to the youngsters and

saving their clothes. Turn the hem up and divide, by stitching or feather stitching, into four or five narrow, very deep pockets. Fill the pockets with such things as crayons, a rubber ball, a small doll, and other toys that are not heavy in weight but are inexpensive favorites with the little folks.

Dropped Scones

One half pound flour, one ounce sugar, one teaspoon baking soda, one large teaspoon cream of tartar, one egg. Salt, little milk, sour or sweet.

Beat egg and sugar, mix dry ingredients, add to the egg mixture. Beat it very well. Thin down to nice batter with the milk, and drop it from a spoon on to a hot greased griddle, and fire on both sides.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Puzzle

NOVEL DIAMONDS

The puzzle consists of 17 cross words, which contain four diamonds, indicated by the stars. The cross words to be guessed are as follows:

1. Pleasantry. 2. Urges. 3. A leader of the Israelites. 4. Pleasant gardens. 5. Refuse. 6. To creep. 7. Abraham's wife. 8. To adjudge. 9. A doorkeeper. 10. Fragile rock. 11. "The king's favorite." 12. A coach. 13. A garden flower. 14. Clever. 15. A minor prophet. 16. To do off. 17. A wanderer.

Included diamonds: 1. 1. In handsome. 2. A staff. 3. A Biblical character. 4. A hair. 5. In handsome.

II. 1. In handsome. 2. Unfinished. 3. A Biblical character. 4. Conflict. 5. In handsome.

III. 1. In handsome. 2. Headgear. 3. A Biblical character. 4. A label. 5. In handsome.

IV. 1. In handsome. 2. To injure. 3. A Biblical character. 4. To hasten. 5. In handsome. 6. St. Nicholas.

Answer to preceding puzzle—Poem

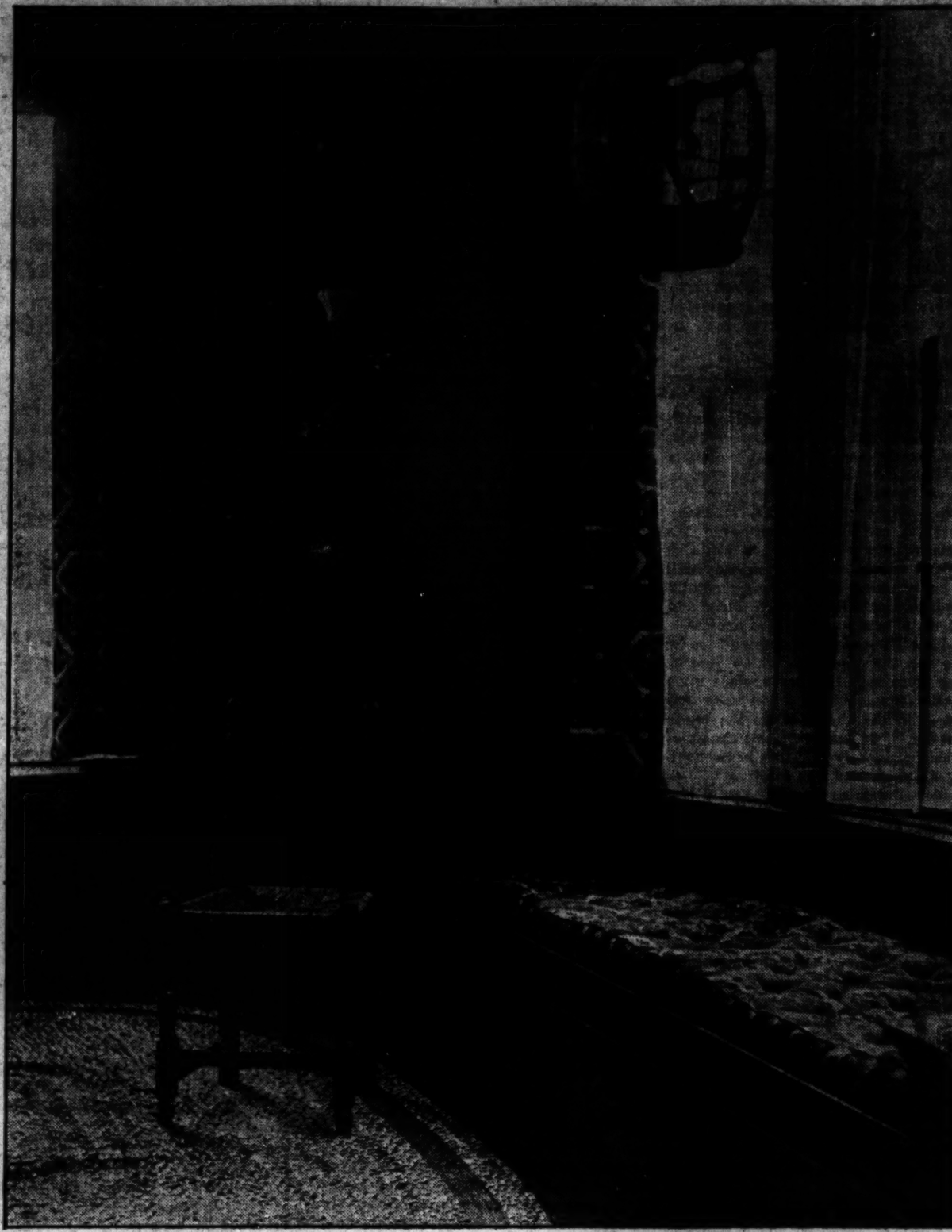
Names: 1. Midnight. 2. The Sower. 3. Seaweed. 4. The Falcon. 5. The Beggar. 6. The Moon. 7. The Fountain. 8. The Oak. 9. An Invitation. 10. The Miser. 11. The Captive. 12. The Birch Tree.

Lafayette's Visit to Boston

Wendell Phillips told the children of Boston once about the great procession in honor of Lafayette which he saw when he was a schoolboy in Boston. He said that on the day when Lafayette was to arrive, two thousand school children were drawn up in a procession on Boston Common and the neighboring streets. They had to stand and wait for hours. When Lafayette arrived they sang songs of greeting, and at the close a tiny girl made her way through the ranks of other children, took a wreath of flowers from her own head and gravely set it on Lafayette's head. He thanked her and laid the wreath in on the seat of his carriage, which was drawn by white horses. He shook hands with many of the children. Mr. Phillips remembered how happy he felt to think he had touched the hand of one of America's greatest friends.

"Ough"

An exchange prints the following list of words ending in "ough," and adds the pronunciation of the more obscure words, so far as ascertainable from the dictionaries: Messrs. Gough (goff), Hough (huff), and Clough (cluff), though tough enough, thought through the day that they would visit Mr. Brough (broof), who lived in a clough (cluff or clou), with plenty of dough, and a tame enough (chuff) kept near a plough in a rough trough hung to a bough over a lough (loch). A slough (sluff) of the bank into the slough (slou) coated his thoroughbred's hough (hock) with mud.



(Courtesy of Joseph P. McKim & Son, New York)

Children's playroom, walls yellow, and decoration in black and blue

How an Interior Decorator Transformed a Room

Interior decorators are giving more and more intelligent thought to utilizing room in nooks and corners, over heaters, under windows and in chimney corners that has been left a waste space by the architect and builder. The idea has been given impetus by the example of so many old-fashioned houses that have been charmingly transformed by modern decorators.

The picture shows but one corner of a room recently done over. It has been a dark, dreary place with lots of waste space. The decorators when called in first emptied the room, cleaned the walls, removed the unsatisfactory stained glass windows, putting in plate glass instead, packed and tightened the casement and added diamond-paned outside windows. Then they turned their eyes on the now well-lighted room.

They painted the ceiling deep cream enamel and the side walls in corn color, relieving it by line and medallion designs in blue, including pic-

ture and chair rails. The floor was painted a glossy black. Next they proceeded to build over the low radiator placed under each window a running seat with a blue grill before the heaters, which were protected by asbestos. Across the straight window the sill seat was left for books or plants, but the bay window was broken with the center heater and cushioned to match the draperies. Each side of the straight window, shelves were built in, one for playthings and the other for books. As the shelf continued it was broken by drawers built in the children's wardrobe. Two doors opening underneath them disclosed a convenient shoe closet, while cabinet doors opening above showed rods from which depended dozens of little hangers on which to hang small dresses and coats.

A large round braided rag rug covered nearly the entire floor, and chintz draperies hung over the curtains of colonial net. A low, painted round table and

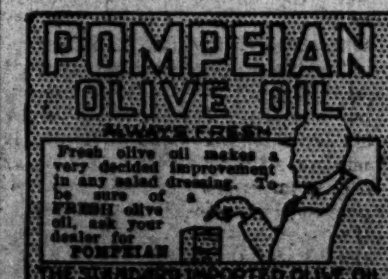
four little quaintly shaped chairs decorated in yellow and blue did nursery dining table service, while a low kindergarten table was added as a play table. Some rush-bottom chairs were painted for the room, their frames blue, with yellow decorations, and the seats striped with blue lines—altogether a most charming and comfortable room, warm and cozy. One side of the bay window seat lifts and shows a deep plaything closet below.

The room adjoining, where the children are to sleep, has a white single bed and white crib against one wall, flanked either side by two wide and deep chests of drawers built in. The heater is covered with a shelf, asbestos lined, from which falls a chintz curtain all round that conceals the radiator, while above the first shelf two others were built, and these are used for books. The room's furnishings follow the nursery in coloring, in draperies and rugs, and out of it opens the bathroom.

Heaters are being concealed in the modern treatment of rooms. Smaller ones replace the tall ones wherever possible, and a seat is built over them with a grill in front, and pretty cushions thrown on the top. Though the seat is not always used as such, it looks far more attractive than the radiator. Since so many women have gone in for interior decorating and all people desire closet and tuck-away room, it is safe to say that the homes of the future will not lack these commodities, for even flats have every inch of formerly wasted space utilized until there will be a place for everything, and it will remain for the occupant only to keep everything in the place designed for it. One point neglected in the description of the nursery was the white glazed chintz window shades, having white satin stripes with a flock of blue birds for the border, just matching the blue bird design on the nursery chintz.

Sardine Omelet

Beat five eggs and add to them one tablespoon of cream, salt, pepper, a teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce and four sardines that have been skinned, boned and broken into small pieces. Dissolve two tablespoons of butter in the omelet pan and when hot pour in the omelet. Stir it constantly until it begins to set. Fold, and serve on a hot plate garnished with cross.



Asbestos Silence Cloth

Far better than either the felt or quilted silence cloth is the one of asbestos. This cloth protects the table top not only from the spots made by hot dishes, but also from stains and damage done by hot liquids being spilled. The cloth is waterproof as well as heat-proof, it is, of course, lintless, and is finished with a neat binding. It is made in halves, each consisting of three strongly bound and hinged sections. It does not warp, and may be folded and put in the sideboard drawer when not in use.

KNOX Granulated GELATINE

NEW BOX REVISED BOOK FORM
Address: CHAS. E. KNOX CO., Inc.,
220 West Ave., Johnston, R. I.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

The manufacture of women's muslin underwear in the United States has reached a total annual production of \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000, with an aggregate investment of \$15,000,000, and the industry has practically no outside competition. The successive stages in the making and marketing of this class of clothing are explained in a report just issued by the United States department of commerce, on the cost of production of women's muslin underwear.

Field agents obtained the information from 85 establishments in nine states. Some of the plants were large and some small, but all are declared to have been fairly representative of the industry. Their aggregate sales during their last business period, usually one year, amounted to \$14,619,518.

An important fact brought out in the report is that a manufacturer can do business on very little capital, and that many factories which started with small capital have developed into large enterprises. The net sales of the establishments visited ranged from less than \$30,000 to more than \$1,000,000 during their last business periods. It is estimated that the entire number of establishments in this industry in 1913 was 400, and more than one half were located in New York city. Other states from which reports were received are Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin.

The bureau finds that practically all of the women's muslin underwear made in this country is trimmed more or less with lace and embroidery, and the average cost of the trimming is about 55 per cent of the total cost of the materials used. The present rate of duty on

women's muslin underwear, made of cotton and trimmed with lace or embroidery, is 80 per cent ad valorem, which is the highest ad valorem rate of duty in the cotton schedule, and differs but slightly from the rates under the tariff act of 1909. The same rate of duty is placed upon all cotton lace and embroideries. Manufacturers estimate that, of the trimmings used in the making of muslin underwear, from 25 to 30 per cent of the lace, and from 5 to 10 per cent of the embroidery are of domestic manufacture. During recent years there has been a great increase in the quantity and improvement in the quality of both the lace and the embroidery made in the United States.

The average manufacturing profit of all the establishments on the net sales was 6.78 per cent. Eleven of the concerns earned a manufacturing profit of more than 10 per cent, and 37 a manufacturing profit of more than 15 per cent on net sales; the highest being 13.84 per cent. The great difference between the profit based on capital and that based on net sales is due to the fact that in this industry there is an average annual turnover of about 3½ times the capital employed.

Illuminating data are given regarding the cost of production of units, a unit being in each case one dozen garments of a given style. Fifty-two manufacturers furnished unit cost data for eight kinds of garments of 295 different styles. Of these styles of garments 92 were sold to jobbers and 233 to retailers. Nearly all the lingerie manufactured in the United States is machine made, and is trimmed with machine-made lace or embroidery or both. Practically all of the cloth used is of domestic manufacture.

Special Dollar Boxes:

Assorted Milk Chocolates

Assorted Nut Chocolates

Assorted Chocolates

My Favorites

(nut flavored chocolates)

Huyler's
FRESH EVERY HOUR

Bonbons

Chocolates

At Leading Dealers and at our Stores

Huyler's Cocoa, like Huyler's Candy
is supremely good

Varsity 600

the Stylish Overcoat for Young Men

W. B. Schaffner
Row, at 6th
221 S. Spring
Los Angeles, Cal.
"The Store with a Conscience"

ORIGINATED by HART
SCHAFFNER & MARX
young designers. There is alert,
refined "life" to it. Belongs to
VARSITY 55 suits. \$18, or better.

—gift ideas

Perrin's gloves Umbrella Auto scarf
ARROW collars Pajamas Cane
Persian cravat Hosiery Initial belt
—or use a Christmas order



SIEGEL COOPER & Co
The Big Store Chicago's Economy Center
CHICAGO

The Familiar Tales of Childhood
Are Pictured for Our Great
Christmas Spectacle

Every boy and girl in Chicago should be privileged to visit the big Christmas spectacle on our fourth floor. There, amidst a scenic production of rare beauty, boys and girls will pose in representation of the best known stories for children.

OUR TOYTOWN IS UNEQUALLED FOR ITS
VARIETY OF TOYS, DOLLS, AND GAMES

CHRISTMAS CARDS
W. B. Clarke Co.
221 S. Spring
Los Angeles, Cal.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

stroyed a trench of the allied troops which was protected by steel plates, and two positions of hand grenade throwers. On other parts of the front there were artillery, mine and hand grenade combats.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Tuesday—The following communication was issued by the war office last night:

North of the Labyrinth we have by an attack driven the Germans from the excavation which they had occupied since the day before yesterday. The losses of the Germans were considerable, ours were slight. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

Yesterday one of our aeroplanes was compelled to make a landing near Dompierre, on the left bank of the Meuse before the positions of the Germans. Despite a violent fire from the German artillery the machine was only slightly damaged. The aviators are safe and sound.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Our positions in the neighborhood and to the north of Dixmude were bombarded. Our batteries counter shelled the German artillery as well as the German trenches and works in the direction of Landmark 12 on the Yser and toward Possele.

Army of the east: Calm prevails on our front. The Serbians have not been attacked at Monastir. Between that town and Kalkadelen (Tetovo) the operations of the Bulgarians have been impeded. The British report a number of Bulgarian deserters.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Tuesday—The following official communication was issued yesterday:

Northwest of Dwinsk the Germans were dislodged from Kazimierchki farm and from the wood west of the farm. A portion of our troops at the same time penetrated Iloukai and occupied the eastern suburb. Developing this success, we occupied two public grounds in the village and part of the German trenches farther south. The engagement continues, with an increasing violence in the artillery fire.

Southwest of Pinsk we executed a brilliant incursion across the German line, Saturday night, reaching the staff quarters of the eighty-second German division in a mansion near Nevel without being perceived, our troops made a sudden attack on the guard of the quarters and by means of the bayonet and hand grenades the guard was annihilated. Two generals, of whom one was the chief of division, a doctor and three officers were taken prisoner. Yielding under the weight of German reinforcements which came to the rescue from the village of Gorynitshi, our men retired.

In the region on the left bank of the Stry the Germans were compelled near the village of Kozminitchki and near Czartorysk to retire toward the west. In the Caucasus the situation is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Tuesday—Yesterday's communiqué says in the Popena valley, an Italian detachment destroyed a small hostile fort west of Fort Marogna, southeast of Schluderbach.

In the Monte Nefo zone, the Italians renewed their attacks on the steep slopes of Mezeli and Vodil and after alternating periods of violent fighting strong hostile entrenchments remained in Italian possession.

The wall directed fire of the Italian artillery destroyed three machine guns.

On the heights northwest of Gorizia, the Austrians having received important reinforcements made violent counter-attacks throughout the day succeeding at some points in gaining a footing in Italian trenches. After hand-to-hand fighting they were driven back.

On the Carso, the Italians developed a vigorous offensive along the northern slopes of Monte San Michele and towards San Martino where they took some more trenches by main force.

On the whole in the course of the day the Italians took 702 prisoners, including 15 officers, and captured three machine-guns and much other war material.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Tuesday—The following official communication was issued yesterday:

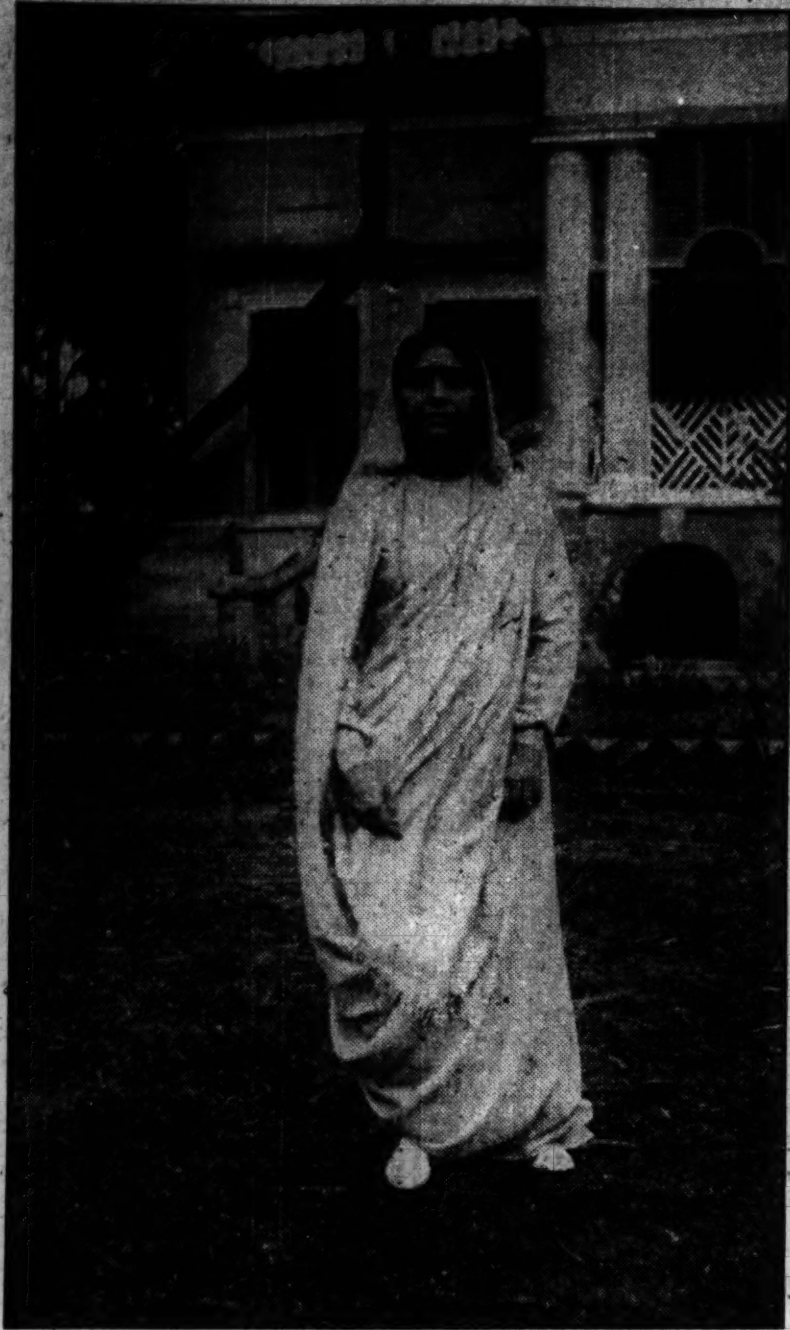
Italian war theater: The Isonzo battle continues. At the close of yesterday's stubborn fighting our troops held all their positions. Fresh Italian regiments were sent against the Gorizia bridgehead. After heavy fought attack, despite the heavy losses.

Near Celavica on the Podgora height, the Italians succeeded in penetrating our positions but again were ejected. All other attacks collapsed before our fire. Very considerable Italian forces made unsuccessful attacks in the sector on both sides of Monte San Michele. Near San Martino infantry regiment No. 39 and the Egerland headquarter regiment No. 6 especially distinguished themselves.

In the northern Isonzo sector heavy attacks against our mountain position north of Tolmino were repulsed.

Southwestern war theater: Our offensive against northern and northeastern Montenegrin is proceeding. The Austro-Hungarian forces are advancing across the Metalka ridge south of Priboj. The Bulgarians continue the pursuit in the direction of Prizrend.

ORIENTAL WOMEN ADVANCING



"An Indian poetess in modern India"

The common idea prevalent in the United States of oriental women, ignorant, enslaved, superstitious, sitting day after day behind barred doors and screened from the world of men by veils and the enclosing walls of the meshribah must be revised in the light of modern progress. The past five years have wrought changes that generations have not produced. The little boys and girls of rural villages are now rarely found scrawling their Arabic characters on the sandy floors of the mud huts or scratching their education over the surface of palm-leaves. The pen and the book, the modern schoolhouse and the woman teacher have arrived in oriental countries.

It was not many years ago that the eastern world were the social centers of eastern feminine society. Hither at nightfall the line of women with heads clothed with water-jars, with their lithe bodies draped gracefully with showy saris and with the black gowns of Egypt, their ankles jingling with brass or silver rings, would to the common meeting place of women where opinion and traditions were made and maintained and woven usually in the threads of idle gossip. Now in the larger centers at least the modern hygienic habits have dislocated the laws of social gravity and the women are seeking elsewhere for the civic and social forum from which they rule the homes of eastern lands. The well is giving way to clubs and societies, to organizations of domestic and even political import, upon which the conservatives of the Orient are now beginning to look with heart-searching and suspicion, helpless as never before to stem the tide of the feminist movement of eastern modernity. We find Egyptian women promoting social service among the fellah women of the lower Nile, Indian unveiled women of the Bengali Brahmas Samaj making speeches to men students in the schools regarding the new masculine responsibilities, Japanese girls playing basket-ball and their mothers busy with their charitable societies, and in the city of Pekin we were as much astonished as the mild Celestials to hear of a Chinese suffragette who had boldly forced her way into an editor's office, and, according to the report, chastised the editor.

The following extract is taken from our recent oriental correspondence from the address of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the poetess of Old Hyderabad, made in English before the Indian Ladies Club Pittapuram in the presidency of Madras: "The time is ripe when not men but women themselves learn to recognize the sacred and inglenable trust and responsibility of their womanhood, in shaping the destinies of the country. For it is the womanhood of a nation that is the true giver and upholder of its ideals—I say that it is time for us all, women of India, to awake, whatever our race or caste, or creed or rank in life, to awake and grasp the urgency of the situation, the immediate need of adequate and equal cooperation, and the comradeship of guiding, molding, sustaining and achieving those lofty and patriotic ideals that thrill the heart of every generation, and in whose fulfillment lies the noblest destiny of man. On this happy occasion I, who have come so far to be with you, do bring you a message of awakening of the women in other parts of the country, north and south, east and west, from the women indeed who may be separated from you by difference of language and creed and custom and even race, but who are essentially one with you in all those imperishable realities of life that make them coinheritors with you of common duty and common devotion in the service of the citizens." This message rings with the note of a Marseillaise of emancipation and new

privilege for the oriental woman and its accent is in accord with the modern music of freedom of life and work which the women of virtually every eastern land are hearing with hope and gladness today. The eastern woman of tomorrow will not be associated as in the past with luxurious divans and tropical always-afternoon airs; her world will not be limited by the secluded shade of the banyan tree and the barred hut of the fellah; she will not be enshrined simply with the golden color of ancient and medieval romance; she is even now coming out of her centuries of bondage and ignorance to take her place in the house of life, and as go the women of the Orient so goes the Orient.

It must be remembered moreover that this modern renaissance of eastern women grows out of rich heritage of feminine leadership and high womanhood in past centuries. It is only in comparatively recent circles of time, as the Orient counts its years, that the woman of the east could be compared as she has been to the upas tree. The earlier oriental women were queens and at times martial heroes, and there were days when these swayed empires which in turn swayed the world.

He who would get his fingers dusty with old records will find the wives of oriental kings and famous generals held in lofty honor by their consorts and revered by the populace. A thousand years before Abraham women had under Egyptian law the right of succession to the throne, and Cleopatra was not the only eastern queen who influenced the fate of western empires. In one of the most ancient pieces of sculpture recovered from the buried ruins of Egyptian centuries, a prince and a princess, husband and wife, are represented, seated side by side in equal power and prestige. The loftiest monolith in existence was the work of Queen Hatshepsu. The visitors to the century-old tombs of the Nile country marvel at the proud queens there carved in enduring pictures, riding in triumphant processions. One king is seen in his war chariot followed by chariots containing his seven daughters.

A magnificent palace, special honors and the privilege of worshipping her own gods were accorded to one of the wives of Solomon, the daughter of a Pharaoh. The women of India also have long memories. For generations Homeric singers in the guise of avatars and holy men have chanted from door to door in old India the epics of that ancient nationality when women drew the sword with men. The gospel of the Blessed One to which the East Indian women burn candles on the eve of the birth-feast of the war-lord in December is the most imposing of the year and it symbolizes the reign of a day that is not wholly gone, but which these women wait and pray for in a new eastern day. They know that this gospel of their native faith was uttered in a war-chariot on the actual battle-field and if need were present this tradition would become a fresh reality as in Persia in recent years when the oriental women broke their seclusion to defend the country when their men hesitated. It is when we westerners stand in silence before the Taj Mahal at Agra, the most costly and wonderful tomb ever fashioned by the hand of man, the mystic marble memorial of Shah Jehan to his beautiful wife, Mumtaz Mahal, that there dawns upon us the sense of the sovereign and inherent charm and matchless power of oriental womanhood.

It may be on the banks of the ancient Ganges, where goddesses are gods or in the straw shanty of inland China where the peasant women sing to their children

of the feared but sovereign dowager, or perhaps in a picturesque cottage on a Japanese hillside when the mother at bedtime gathers her children around a small shrine lifted high above the matted floor and speaks in low voice of the old feudal days when the samurai's sword was his soul and his women sharpened his weapons—wherever you go beneath the sun, the words of our New England poet are orientally true:

"As unto the bow the cord is
So unto man is woman.
Though she bends him, she obeys him,
Though she leads him, yet she follows;
Useless each without the other."

When it is asked in what special lines the oriental woman can learn from her European or American sister, there may be mentioned the main issues as involving the home, the school, and the temple or mosque. In each one of these it is only fair to state that the western feminine could gain valuable ideas by contact with the oriental woman in each of these departments of her existence.

The home especially is the world of the woman of the east, and in it she is a potent influence. She is the most conservative member of the oriental family in regard to sudden change in the realm of her own roof-tree. The custom of veiling, for example, is for her a habit that has become second nature through generations of usages. An oriental woman appearing in public without her veil would feel greater discomfiture than would the American lady without her hat. In some eastern lands there is the feeling among women that when the male ceases to veil his companion he has stopped caring for her. Even the members of certain advanced sects in India where the women are supposed to be out of purdah, instinctively pull the blinds of their homes or reach for their head coverings when men appear. In India and in Moslem lands, it is the woman quite as much as the man who maintains the seclusion customs. Even when the wife, learning new western ways, recognizes the handicap of a shut-in world, she finds it hard to break the generations-old-chains of habit, and only time and education will unveil oriental women.

H. E. Artin Pasha, who, in the words of Viscount Bryce, is the best informed man on things Egyptian, has said that the recent emancipation of the women of Egypt through education is the most far reaching event in the past quarter of a century in the land of the Pharaohs. With the exception of the women of Burma and Japan the problem of seclusion is largely a general one in the Orient and it must be solved by the women as well as by the men.

If the eastern home is a point of decided weakness when taken in connection with the entire existence of the oriental woman, it takes on new significance. If she has regarded with suspicion soap and chairs and the western signs of civilization, it is because these things mean to her the breaking up of that organic unity of the east which is one of the most complete things in the world. The oriental woman's world has been for ages the narrow domain of the household, the field and the market-place. Through all of these she has seen one vision which is both secular and religious without distinction. Her charities have not been taken out of the intimate responsibilities to her own poor and paraded as social service as in the west; her thoughts have not been of the nation but of the close patriarchal community; she has not gone forth to the church or mosque to worship, for her religion is a veritable part of the cooking, bathing, care of the humble dwelling and devotion to her family. She does not understand mass movements for large national areas, and she believes that the instruments by which modernity would effect its strange reforms will dislocate her from the habitual existence of the true oriental woman who sees her ideal in the realm of a self-effacing and serving devotion to her husband and the home, her refuge and her strength.

The eastern woman is the product of a highly ethical civilization in which religion is organically interwoven with every habit and task too closely to be separated even in thought. She has caught more truly perhaps than any other type the thought in the words of Goethe—"The great secret of life is renunciation." The Indian woman follows closely the idea of her sacred books: "The religion of the wife lies in serving her husband: the religion of the widow lies in serving God." The august speaker of the Christian gospel uttered the truism of oriental womanhood when he said: "He that would be chief among you let him be your servant." This word, falling on western ears as a perplexing paradox, aroused no comment in his eastern audience, since each one thought of his mother, who in the real sense was chief in the household, yet the servant of all.

Algerian women and the Moslem Kabyle are hearing strange stories of new ways and unaccustomed habits as their boys and girls are returning from the French schools and the English and American missions in North Africa. The 23,000 Moslem girls in Egyptian schools are learning that other ways of earning a livelihood, other than being the devoted wife of a Moslem man, are open to her and many are devoting their time to teaching western learning and domestic arts. Women of old India belonging to such powerful families as the Tyabhis, the Naudis and the Tagores are breaking caste by eating and associating freely with aliens. Chinese girls are being sent by the oriental posterity of the Closed Kingdom by scores to learn American ways in the schools of the United States. The westernization of Japan has permeated through the rice-paper doors of the Sunrise Kingdom and Japanese women, like Japanese men, are leading the Orient in the rapidity of their modern progress. The west is becoming east, externally at least, and oriental women are vital factors in the transformation.

FAST EMPIRE OF RUSSIA UNITED IN PRESENT WAR

(Continued from page one)

known work on the Greek church speaks also of the Raskolniks or Schismatics, a movement from the Orthodox Russian church dating from the seventeenth century, numbering now over 1,500,000 people, out of which a new sect "The Old Believers" has sprung up, who again are divided into two camps, the Popovskiy (Priest people), and the Bespokovskiy (No-Priest people). The same authority also mentions the Straniky (Runners), Theorodians, Pomortsky and Shakouny. For one fully to appreciate the extent of the Russian sectarian movement I need but mention that there are in the Russian language over 300 books and innumerable brochures dealing with these various groups or sects.

With regard to the Armenians, who form a large proportion of the population of Tiflis, the capital city of the southern Caucasus, as well as of the surrounding district, they have been recently augmented by the immigration of Armenians from Asia, following the terrible persecution and massacres by the Turks, and they are as loyal to Russia as the moon is to the sun. The Muhammadans, including those of Turkestan and Bokhara, form a large proportion of the southern and eastern population of Russia and are a problem by themselves. Teutonic influences and emissaries have been as active in endeavoring to stir them into revolt against Russian rule as they have in stimulating Muhammadan Indians to rise in mutiny against the British. But so far they have failed in their endeavors. The Muhammadan provinces and populations of Russia have nothing to complain of in the matter of oppressive government or over-taxation, and many of the princes and people have contributed magnificently to the cost of the war. When I was in Tiflis the director of the Red Cross there showed me a number of tents, quantities of furs and rugs and cloth of splendid description which had been sent by remote tribes in Turkestan as voluntary contributions toward the war. They are permitted to erect their mosques in such cities as Moscow, Petrograd and Kieff, wherever they can afford to purchase the sites, and there is no religious or sectarian oppression, and so the Muhammadans of Russia are well content.

There is also increasing tolerance in Russia for various Christian sects and religions and the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopalian sect of America is finally established in Petrograd under the Rev. Dr. G. A. Symons, and is doing excellent mission work there. There is, as Dr. Symons has pointed out, an intellectual and religious awakening taking place in Russia. The world at large has been misinformed or kept in darkness as to what is really going on within that vast empire, and with respect to misinformed we all know how the public forms its opinion of this or any other distant country from certain newspaper reports. Surely Russia has been painted far more blackly than it deserves during the past five decades or more, and surely she deserves some truthful words to be spoken in her behalf. No other country has been so much maligned and so little understood, and it is my self-imposed mission to endeavor to throw light upon the real conditions of a country and people whom to know is to love and respect.

PROGRESSIVES TAKE A STEP TO CALL CONVENTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A call for the national committee of the Progressive party to meet in Chicago Jan. 11 to fix the time and place for the national convention was issued by the executive committee of the Progressive national committee at a meeting here Monday.

After the conference the following statement was given out: "State issues which have complicated elections during the past three years are now a thing of the past. The next election is a national one. "It was on national issues that the Progressive party was born and polled its greatest vote. The greater national issues of 1916 will inevitably embody the salient features of the Progressive national platform of 1912.

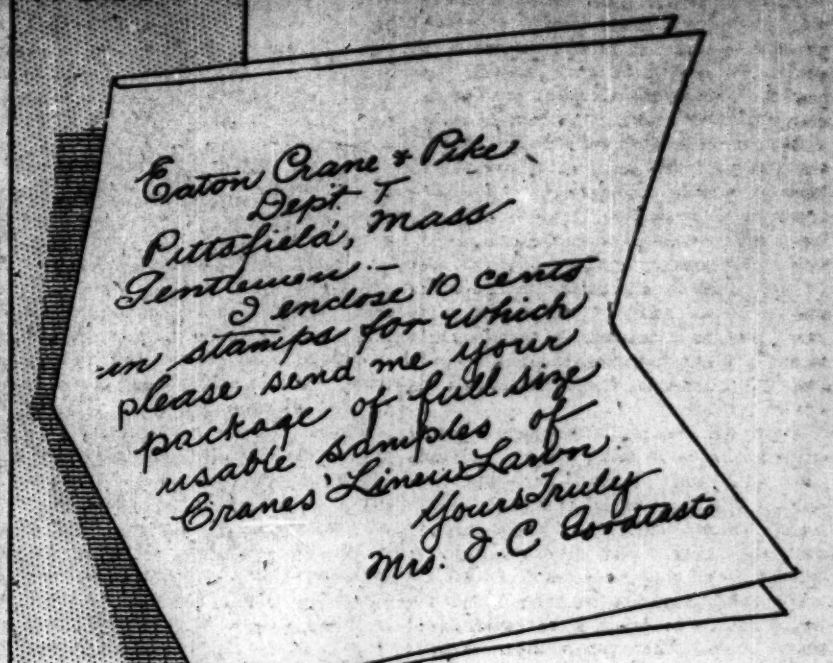
"Believing that the great progressive independent vote of the country is just as firmly committed to these as it was in 1912, the Progressives throughout the country are insistent on maintaining the organization of the Progressive party with all the vigor possible. "Therefore, the national committee of the Progressive party is hereby called to meet in Chicago on Jan. 11, 1916, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the national convention of the Progressive party to select candidates for the presidency and the vice-presidency of the United States and to adopt a national platform."

GRAND JURY TAKES UP PACIFIC PLOT CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The federal grand jury began investigation Monday of the supposed connection of Charles C. Crowley with the alleged plans for destroying war munitions and munitions factories in this country. The most important part of the inquiry will not take place until the arrival from Detroit of L. J. Smith, who has been arrested there charged with complicity in the plots. Crowley's preliminary hearing before the United States commissioner has been set for Dec. 3. It is stated that he was at one time confidential agent for former President Diaz of Mexico.

Why don't you write this letter to us?



when we receive it
we will send you a
package of full size
usable samples of



We make this unusual offer because
we believe that people of good taste who
once use a writing paper of such rare
beauty and distinctive design will never be
satisfied with any other for their more
particular social correspondence.

Eaton, Crane & Pike Co.
Department T
New York Pittsfield, Mass.

NEW NAMES FOR PARIS STREETS
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—At the next meeting of the Paris municipal council it will be proposed that a street should be named after Miss Edith Cavell. It will also be proposed that the avenue at present known as Sofia should be called Karagorgevitch. It is said that the municipal council does not intend to rename any of the streets but, says the Matin, it would be responding to the unanimous wish of the inhabitants if it should decide to pay this token of homage to Miss Cavell.

ENO WILL IS CONTESTED
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Objections to probating the will of Amos F. Eno were filed in the surrogate's court Monday by William P. Eno, brother; Gifford and Amos R. F. Pinchot, nephews; Antoinette E. Wood, his sister; Florence C. Graves and Mary P. Eno, nieces, and Henry Lane Eno, a nephew. The estate amounts to several million dollars. The residuary estate was left to Columbia University. By the will, it was said, Columbia University might receive \$7,000,000.

Filene's

Store Closed TOMORROW Until 11 A. M.

on account of the

Filene Quarterly Stocktaking

Beginning at 11 A. M.

Hundreds of small lots and odd pieces—Fall and Winter Goods—will be closed out at prices

1-3 to 1-2 Off

Thursday Morning the Store Will Show

Christmas Merchandise

N.B.—The Automatic Bargain Basement will open at 8:30 A. M. as usual.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

**LOUIS KRONBERG
SHOWS AT GUILD;
OTHER ART NEWS**

The Guild of Boston Artists, 102 Newbury street, is showing the latest works of Louis Kronberg from Nov. 30 to Dec. 11 inclusive.

Mr. Kronberg has achieved a reputation for his treatment in both pastel and oil, of the various attitudes that members of the ballet take both in practice for the dance and in the dance. He has never tried the effects of violent action but almost always catches the dancers in some moment of graceful hesitancy or when they have apparently taken an awkward pose for the purpose of possibly counteracting some muscular strain or else to show how outrageous they can twist the body. There is a certain beauty even in these moments of distortion that has interested the artist and his efforts to produce what he saw and felt arrest our attention. This is strongly felt in "The Mirror," with the reflection of a very simple interior, almost bare except for a plainly framed smaller mirror and a figure of a dancer standing in an uncomfortable position, small in relation to the nicely toned wall about her. All this is seen reflected, in a large mirror on the left side of which is a seated dancer who forms a slightly darker note with her reflection and the tone of the floor. This is a sketch made at Madame Sandrini's dancing school in Paris.

Mr. Kronberg has endeavored to break away from the academic for he like many others has felt his early training somewhat of a hindrance to the absolute enjoyment of the particular scenes before him. There is a beauty that is not always expressed by carefully rendered drawing or painting. This endeavor is felt in a great many of the efforts he has been displaying at the present time. "Pierrette" and "The Girl" are decidedly in this direction, with a new and richer feeling for color than some of his earlier work; a little more modern in treatment. The note of orange in Pierrette's costume in both these studies is very pleasing. Both of these are in pastel, while the study of a girl in her dressing room standing against the light of a window with a richly colored red screen by her side is in oil.

The color quality of the dancer and her garment is well felt against the window. The effectiveness of this might have been enhanced with a finer appreciation of the light coming around the figure. Few can equal Bernard in his appreciation of light beating on and around the human form. There is a quaint, pretty touch in the design of the costume of "The Tambourine," a nice feeling of delicate color in many of the other studies and a stronger note has been touched again in the color scheme of the "Ballet Girl in Yellow," while a large canvas with a piece of Belgium cretton in rather deep tone against which stands a dancer with her back towards the artist is quite vigorous and the background one of the best felt pieces in the show.

Memorial Show of Miss Brooks
The Copley Gallery is exhibiting a collection of water colors by Mary Mason Brooks, from Nov. 20 to Dec. 11. It is a memorial collection, gathered by her friends and admirers, and covers a wide range of subjects, sketches along the Mediterranean and up the Brittany coast to Paris, a visit to the Tuileries Gardens, bits of Normandy, and touches about our own country. The majority of the studies displayed lack in freshness of effect because they have been worked over too much, though now and then with a few simple washes she has nearly touched a true note, as in the "Bay of Naples," or has shown a feeling for grays as in "Street in Quimperle," and "Window Ledge" or has got a pleasing effect from some garden corner.

At Doll & Richards'
Doll & Richards are exhibiting besides Miss Helen Hyde's wood cuts and Arthur Cheskin's water color, water colors by Miss

Elizabeth Spalding, of Denver, Colo.; studies in the same medium by Charles E. Heil, of this city, and Ruel Crompton Tuttle, of Hartford, Conn.

It is difficult to express the charming quality of Mr. Hell's representations of birds and bits of twigs or flowers and grasses that come in harmonious relation to his feathered friends; for one feels sure that these little birds are his friends. Only love of the subject and not hope of gain could cause an artist to devote the time to his efforts that Mr. Hell devotes to these apparently simple arrangements of a bird upon a twig or a piece of grass against the white of the paper he has worked upon. Apparently simple they are at first but on close examination we discover that all the detail is there, but in no wise as a detriment to the simplicity of the effect, for his art is that which conceals. What a relief to see work of this caliber in these "slapdash" days of painting.

Miss Spalding is showing some simply treated landscapes and a marine or two that are rather broadly treated. The effect intended is somewhat doubtful at times, though there is a nice appreciation of the gray of the sea in one or two. Mr. Tuttle's effects are more easily discerned. He has attempted more difficult subjects in his street scenes

the rivers busy with boating, as in the one of "New London," or has secured a pleasing color quality in "The Esplanade," and again in a Venetian scene.

One of the most beautiful efforts along the artistic lines is a hand illuminated volume of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," by Ross S. Turner. At the time Mr. Turner executed this work he issued four volumes, each varying in binding with slight differences in the treatment of the illumination. Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears purchased volume No. 1, Thomas Allen No. 2 and the third, which she thought to be in the possession of the present head of the house of Morgan. The text of "Omar" is Fitzgerald's translation, is of such beauty that it

What Is the Answer?

"In many instances, parcels for foreign countries are not sent forward by the same steamers which carry the letter mails. Parcels must be sent by steamer to the destination country. The country of address, while letters are dispatched by the fastest steamers available and usually have the added advantage of rail transit on the continent.

**AMERICAN THEATER
NOTES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

shipping facilities at our terminals.

In regard to previous embargo attention was called today to the fact that in number of instances the declaration of an embargo was upheld by the commission.

In the case of the Missouri & Illinois Coal Company vs. the Illinois Central Railroad it was held that an embargo may be justifiable because of the physical inability of the carrier for some reason to deal with traffic which overwhelms it.

It is understood that the commission also is considering the serious car shortage, due to lack of ships to carry export goods and is seeking methods of relieving this situation.

CUNARD

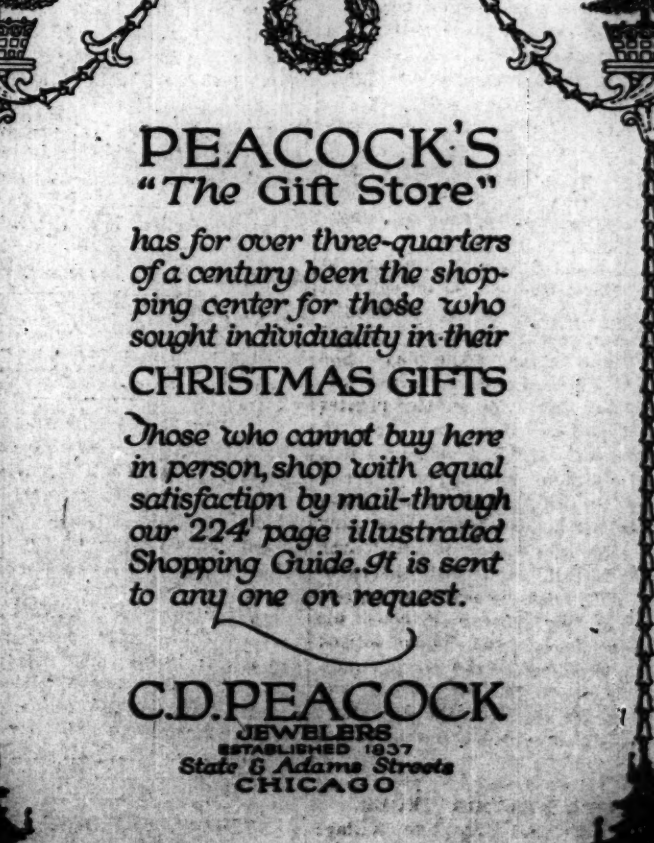
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
CAMERONIA, Dec. 10, 4 P. M.
SAXONIA, Dec. 25, 10 A. M.
ORDUNA, Jan. 1, 10 A. M.

The Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd.,
126 STATE STREET, Tel. P. H. 6900

**The Best Itinerary for a First Class
Tour of South America**

Sailing Feb. 5, 1924. Small party conducted by an expert familiar with the landscape and country visited. Address: 221 N. WILSON BOULEVARD, The Savoy Plazette, New York City.

1944. 22 State Street, Boston, Mass.



PEACOCK'S
"The Gift Store"

*has for over three-quarters
of a century been the shop-
ping center for those who
sought individuality in their*

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

*Those who cannot buy here
in person, shop with equal
satisfaction by mail-through
our 224 page illustrated
Shopping Guide. It is sent
to any one on request.*

C.D. PEACOCK
JEWELERS
ESTABLISHED 1937
State & Adams Streets
CHICAGO

BANKS URGING NEW CREDITS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Trade Help Advised by New York Institutions to Open Up Ways and Means for Extending United States Sales

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As a result of the increased activity of the National City Bank in opening up new ways and means for extending American trade abroad, and especially in the republics of South America, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked the foreign trade department to furnish a comprehensive statement, telling what information the bank is prepared to furnish exporters, merchants and business men generally about current conditions in South America. This statement was given:

"Our main object is to assist United States merchants and manufacturers interested in the present movement in foreign trade and seeking information and advice about their opportunity in it; to furnish an adequate banking service; to provide facilities for the transfer of credits between this country and South America; to develop as rapidly as possible a system of direct exchange between South America and the United States; to make a careful investigation of the responsibility of foreign firms desiring to do business with the United States; to collect and to publish trade information of value to American exporters and importers; to collect samples of goods sold by the competitors of the United States in South America; to provide a library for catalogues and publications."

Perhaps, to the average business man with an eye on a share of the future trade with the South American countries, the plans on foot among bankers generally for the establishment of a more satisfactory credits system between the two continents is of overtopping importance just now. More than one of the greatest financial institutions in the country has gone into this question thoroughly and there is every reason to believe that such banks as cooperate in the establishment of a better system of credits will do so with the backing and active assistance of many of the biggest manufacturing and exporting houses in the United States.

ELECTRIFICATION OF ROADS SOUGHT

Electrification of all railroads operating standard gauge lines in the metropolitan district is proposed in a bill filed today with the clerk of the House of Representatives by Daniel W. Casey of the Eleventh Suffolk district. The same legislator also filed another bill intended to prohibit publicity in suits of divorce over breach of promise, giving to the court the power of admitting to the court room such persons as may be necessary. The bill also would prohibit publicity concerning such cases in the newspapers.

Edward F. Harrington of Fall River filed a bill for establishment of a board of education of a state normal school in Bristol county, between Fall River and New Bedford and two other bills relating to the compensation of employees.

CHICAGO CITY PLAN MAKING PROGRESS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill.—A big step toward the realization of a part of the Chicago plan has just been taken and another move comes up Dec. 20 when the improvement of Michigan avenue north of Randolph street comes to trial. The point of joining members of the Chicago plan commission at present is the court decision overruling objections of certain property owners against the Twelfth street widening. It is now expected to proceed with expedition. The next procedure is jury awards in condemnation proceedings against property valued at about \$3,000,000. The widening of Twelfth street, long under consideration, will bring it out past the new Field Museum of Natural History now rising on the lake front. The street is to be 108 feet wide between Ashland boulevard and Canal street and 118 feet wide east to Michigan avenue. Various viaducts and bridges are included.

SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION IN ONTARIO

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—The appointment of a commission to deal with the separate school question in Ontario has been fore-shadowed by the Hon. Howard Ferguson, acting minister of education. There are three points in dispute—the rights of the French language in separate schools, the division of taxes of corporations between separate and public schools, and the right of separate secondary educational institutions to government assistance.

CITY PHONES ORDERED OUT

LYNN, Mass.—Announcing that there was no good reason for providing city officials with home telephones, Finance Commissioner Dergren has ordered the discontinuance of the telephones in the home of five officials. The commissioner followed his order with the statement that he hoped his colleagues in the municipal council would order the discontinuance of home department employees under them.

PLANT EXHIBITS IN PHILADELPHIA TO BE MANY AND RARE

National Flower Show Preparations Indicate Larger Display Than Last Exposition

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A horticultural exhibition will be held in this city from March 25 to April 2. It is that of the National Flower Show and will be given under the auspices of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists. As planned this exhibit will exceed in beauty and wealth of display the international flower show held in New York last winter, which 80,000 persons attended. The big scale on which it is being worked out is shown by the fact that \$25,000 will be expended in cash, plate and trophies. This is nearly double the amount awarded at New York's exhibit. It is expected that more than 10,000 rare plants will be shown by exhibitors from all over the world.

In addition to the showing of flowers there will be, as an added attraction, one of the largest collections of rare fish ever gathered for show purposes. This exhibit will be conducted under the direction of the Aquarium Society. Thirty thousand dollars have already been placed in the hands of the local committee for the preliminary arrangements.

There will be much shown at the Philadelphia flower show that is brand new, including many varieties of plants raised during the past season by horticulturists who have never exhibited in any show before. As in New York, prominent society women will take a leading part. They will not only offer individual prizes, but will entertain visitors. Among those who are already taking an active interest in the preliminary arrangements is Mrs. J. Willis Martin of Philadelphia, who is president of the Associated Garden Clubs of America, an organization that will be prominently represented with a number of unique exhibits.

UNIVERSITY SEEKS TO FIX TITLES OF PROPERTY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Claiming that a recent decision of the court has been obstructed by a manipulation of the records, the University of Pennsylvania has asked the supreme court of this state to act once more in the dispute of land sold to the university by the city, but which has been claimed by the Commercial museum as its property.

This is a matter of litigation that has been going on for some time, most of it in a friendly spirit. Five tracts are involved, although only one is occupied by the museum. The supreme court last month decided that the city was justified in selling four of the tracts, but the one on which the museum stood belonged to it. Despite this decision, the attorney for the museum went to the recorder of deeds and had him cancel all five deeds. This it is claimed was illegal, and the attorney for the university now asks the court to set aside its decision that it will be necessary to cancel the deed for the one tract only, leaving the university in undisputed possession of the other four tracts.

There are 55 acres of land concerned in the litigation. They were sold by the city to the university in 1910, the university's method of payment for the property being the granting of 75 scholarships, the assumption of a \$25,000 ground rent obligation and the promise to dedicate a 100-foot driveway along the river front whenever required to do so by the city.

MR. MC CALL'S VOTE SLIGHTLY REDUCED

An error of 63 votes in the executive council's official tabulation of the vote for Governor was discovered this morning, the result being to increase Governor Walsh's total vote to 229,550, and to reduce Gov.-elect McCall's plurality to 6313.

This mistake was made in tabulating the vote of the town of Acton, where the Governor was credited with only 7 votes, when the return of the town clerk showed that 70 were cast for him, the tabulating clerks having failed to note the "0" after the "7," and this in spite of the fact that the word "seventy" was plainly written on the same line with the figures. Mr. McCall was given 331 votes in Acton, and the wide discrepancy in the figures as tabulated led to the discovery of the error.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS AND ADEQUATE PAY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—In answer to the charges made that the Canadian soldiers' pay is inadequate, the militia authorities point out that it is much higher than that in any of the allied or enemy armies in the present war. The Canadian fighting man gets \$1.10 per day, as compared with the following rates: Britain, 25 cents per day; Italy, 20 cents; France, 15 cents; Japan, 5 cents; Russia, 1 cent; Germany, 10 cents; Austria, 2 1/2 cents; Turkey, 3 cents. Australian and New Zealand soldiers receive practically the same pay as Canadians.

SCHOOL BUILDING REOPENED

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Munroe school building on Massachusetts avenue was reopened this morning for the first time since the close of school in June, when the building was turned over to a contractor for a four-room addition.

INDIANANS ASK CONGRESSMEN TO VOTE OUT LIQUOR

Nonpartisan Gathering Passes Resolutions Calling on State's Delegation to Vote Solidly for Constitutional Amendment

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Resolutions calling upon the present congressional delegation from this state to right the wrong they claim was done by the delegation in the last Congress when it voted solidly against an amendment to the federal constitution to wipe out the manufacture of liquor, were adopted recently at a two days' non-partisan gathering in this city.

This step followed a long discussion of the manner in which the prohibition campaign, state and national, should be conducted. On this there was at first a division. J. Frank Hanley, former governor of Indiana, and widely known because of his sincere work in the temperance cause, took a decided stand in favor of a distinct party should the old parties refuse to support absolute prohibition planks in their platforms.

The resolutions adopted by the gathering contained the following articles: "We condemn the action of the Indiana delegation in the last Congress in voting solidly against the Sheppard-Hobson resolution, proposing that a national constitutional prohibition amendment be submitted under the constitution for the action of the several states. Whether taken at the behest of the liquor interests, or through the mistaken judgment of our lawmakers, we believe that this action is contrary to good policy and the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the voters in Indiana. We call upon the present congressional delegation from this state to right the wrong that has been done, to correct the misrepresentation of our former delegation, and wipe out the stigma of their action by which Indiana was the largest state voting solidly against this resolution, and give a similar resolution to be introduced their united support, in order that they may adequately represent the overwhelmingly 'dry' majority which we believe exists in this commonwealth."

DEALERS IN IRON WISH TO BID ON RAILROAD SCRAP

Dealers in scrap iron appeared before the Massachusetts public service commission today, seeking to compel the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine railroads to award contracts for the disposal of scrap iron by means of open competition instead of by yearly contract with the Jos. Joseph & Brothers Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The question came on a petition of the Perry, Buxton, Doane Company of Boston and Chelsea and other metal dealers.

George B. Doane, representing the petitioners, declared that the two roads are the largest producers of scrap iron in New England, annually disposing of between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 tons. Under the present "close corporation" contract system, he declared, the two roads lost \$250,000 to \$275,000 in the past three years.

It was set forth by Mr. Doane that 12 years ago Charles S. Mellen, then president of the New Haven, entered into a contract with the Cincinnati firm for the disposal of scrap iron on the railroad. He alleged that when the consolidation of New England roads took place this contract was extended to the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central roads. The Cincinnati firm was declared to receive 75 per cent of the scrap of these roads.

Prices at which the scrap is sold, he said, are based on figures published in a New York trade journal, which prices, he alleged, are not true quotations in that New York is not a consuming point, such as are Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. He also contended that all the eastern railroads now use the open competition method, excepting the Chesapeake & Ohio.

PREMIER SAYS QUEBEC NOT READY FOR PROHIBITION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec, told a large delegation asking for restriction of sale of liquor, that he did not believe the majority in that province favored prohibition. He said that the time was not ripe for prohibition, but that he would make the law as strong as he could. The delegation asked that the sale of liquor in bars, clubs, hotels, restaurants and grocery stores should end at 7 p. m. every night in the week.

The delegation informed Premier Gouin that Archbishop Bruchet of the Roman Catholic church, Bishop Fardieu of the Anglican church, Sir William Peterson of McGill University and the military authorities from General Wilson down, were strongly in favor of the early closing every week night as well as on Saturday.

It is impossible to do that now, but it may be done by amending the law at the next session of the Legislature, Premier Gouin told the delegation that the government was favorable to the temperance cause, and that action will be taken on any recommendations presented by the temperance bodies.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN FUTURE ACTIVITY IN PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphians May Have a Local Caucus to Seek Recognition in Election of Officers

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—There is a feeling of unrest in equal suffrage headquarters over the coming convention that will be held in this city Nov. 30. Philadelphia suffragists are inclined to think that an attempt is being made to side track them for officers, due to the fact that it was in this city that the suffrage fight was lost early in the month. As the program of officers is now made up of this city will not be represented in any important executive capacity. The nominating committee has made its selections and they are just announced: Mrs. George B. Orady, wife of Judge Orady of the superior court, for president to succeed Mrs. Frank M. Roessing of Pittsburgh; vice-presidents, Mrs. John O. Miller, Pittsburgh; Miss M. Carey Thomas, Bryn Mawr; Mrs. L. L. Smith, Stratford; Mrs. E. R. Korman, Somerset; Mrs. James R. Rogers, Warren; Mrs. H. M. Harvey, Wilkesbarre; and Miss Helen G. Clark of Harrisburg; treasurer, Mrs. R. P. Allen, Williamsport; auditors, Mrs. Willis Dupuy, Pittsburgh; and Mrs. R. L. Schreyer of Selinsgrove.

Great surprise has been expressed, and Philadelphia workers seem inclined to think that an attempt has been made to push them into the background. It is understood that a caucus of local suffragists will be held in a few days to consider the matter, when a Philadelphia woman will be placed in the field for president, and an endeavor made to elect her from the floor of the convention.

MEXICAN SCHOOL TEACHERS CALL AT WHITE HOUSE

President Wilson Receives Large Party Now in the United States Studying Educational Methods

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Seventy-seven Mexican school teachers, sent by General Carranza to study educational methods in this country, were received by President Wilson at the White House this morning. They were conducted by Frank L. Volk, counselor of the state department.

The Carranza government has altogether about 125 teachers, approximately half of them women, studying and traveling in this country. Each one is paid \$100 a month, United States money, and traveling expenses. They have been here from two to 12 months each. Most of their time has been spent in Boston and Cambridge, Mass., but they also have visited a number of other cities. The party received by the President has inspected various educational institutions in the capital the last few days.

All are to sail from New York for Veracruz, Dec. 9, the Mexican primary schools, in which most of them are instructors, being scheduled to open in January.

Prof. Eliseo E. Garcia, chief of the section of primary education, who has charge of the party, said General Carranza hoped to send practically all the public school teachers in Mexico to this country for study, with a view to learning the more practical methods in vogue here.

B. U. COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER IS NAMED

President Murlin of Boston University announced this morning that Chief Justice Arthur Prentice Rugg of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts will deliver the address at the commencement exercises of the University next June. Justice Rugg is a graduate of Amherst College and the school of law at Boston University and since 1910 has been a member of the board of trustees of Boston University.

Next Friday evening President Murlin will entertain the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts, B. U., at a dinner to be held at the Boston City Club. Prof. M. L. Perrin, who represented the university at the recent meeting of the New England Association of College Presidents will report the association proceedings.

PILGRIMS TO HAVE ADVERTISING DEBATE

A three-cornered discussion of advertising from the point of view of the retail store, consumer, and newspaper, will take place at 7:30 this evening at the Retail Advertising Forum of the Pilgrim Publicity Association at the organization's rooms, 44 Broadfield street. Representatives from the Women's City Club, Women's Publicity Club and Business Women's Club will present the side of the consumer. Men from three department stores will take up the side of the retailer and three representatives of Boston newspapers will present their side.

IMMIGRANT WORK DESCRIBED

Miss Alice I. Sears, secretary of the Lawrence branch of the International Institute for Young Women, described the success of the movement before the Boston Y. W. C. A. last evening. Miss Harriet A. Broad presided over the question period.

INTERMITTENT NIAGARA FALLS FLOW PROPOSED

Dr. Thomas H. Norton Plans Great Dam Above to Hold Back Water and Generate Electrical Power at Night

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thomas H. Norton of the department of commerce, who is giving much attention to the improvement of facilities offered to American manufacturers to enable them to meet foreign competition, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he was receiving much encouragement from engineers and others regarding his plan to furnish more and cheaper power from Niagara. This newest plan aims to conserve the power of the great cataract and at the same time to preserve its scenic features.

"The project," said Dr. Norton, "contemplates the construction of a dam about a half a mile above the falls where the river is a mile wide. The dam I propose would have a maximum height of 40 feet and a length of a mile and a quarter reaching the shore about 600 feet above sea level."

"Provision would be made for the simultaneous closing and opening of a series of gates controlled by electricity. It would cost about \$6,000,000 to build and equip this structure. A series of rock-hewn tunnels would conduct the arrested water on either side of the river to the power houses located at the river level below the falls. The total cost of the project would reach \$400,000,000. The manner of manipulation would be about as follows: At 8 p. m. the entire series of gates on the dam would simultaneously close. The volume of water passing the American falls would fall and diminish until the falls were practically dry. This same result would be obtained all the way across the river to the Canadian shore. For 14 hours the power would be utilized over the territory of Ontario and New York in factory and workshop. At 10 o'clock a. m. the water would be turned on and a vast billow would sweep over the brink of the falls."

"If we sum up the power available under the foregoing arrangement it would mean for 14 hours daily a maximum effectiveness of 5,800,000 horsepower. During 10 hours, when the gates of the dam were lifted, the yield would fall to 1,300,000 horsepower, as now fixed by international treaty; but this could be substantially doubled by the employment of over-shot wheels behind the curtain of falling water seemingly devoted to the picturesque alone. And should the project of a dam below the rapids be carried to fulfillment there would be the additional energy of 2,000,000 horsepower night and day throughout the entire 24 hours."

"What does this whole proposition mean for the territory immediately surrounding Niagara? It would mean the creation of an industrial metropolis surpassing any now existing on the face of the globe. No chimneys or foot would pollute its atmosphere; no towering chimneys would rise against the skyline. Industries of the most varied nature dependent upon the electric current would gravitate to this point. It would become in very truth, perhaps in name, the electropolis of America."

CONSULAR VIEW ON SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE CONDITIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Witwatersrand, popularly termed "the Rand," is rightly considered, according to Consul Edwin N. Gussakus of Johannesburg, as the great central market for the South African trade.

The Rand is the district covered by the great gold mining industry—90 miles of continuous gold-bearing reef, studded with mines in active operation day and night. This is the world's greatest gold industry.

While some of the mineral industries, particularly diamond mining, in which the Transvaal also figures largely, are adversely affected by the war, the gold mining industry of the Transvaal promises to produce this year a record output of gold. It is estimated that the gold output of the Transvaal for the present year will approximate 40 per cent of the world's yield for this period.

U. S. CHAMBER PRINTS INDEX

The United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce has just issued a catalogue of its publications giving information to manufacturers and exporters in bulletin form, in which the old method of listing by numbers is displaced by a classification by subjects and country and subject. These catalogues are being distributed by the Boston office of the bureau in the custom house.

The classification of the subjects includes a description giving the exact title of the bulletin, the name of the author, number of pages, date of publication, an outline of the contents and the price whenever the pamphlet is not for free distribution.

The Boston office also has received a quantity of the maps and charts of the coast and geologic survey and is now prepared to furnish this material covering the Atlantic coast from Maine to Texas.

STEEL INDUSTRY AT GARY, IND., TO BE MUCH ENLARGED

Additional Furnaces and Blooming Mills to Be Placed at Iron Working Point on Great Lakes

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GARY, Ind.—A few days ago the announcement was made in New York that about \$10,000,000 was to be spent immediately in plant improvements at Pittsburgh, Youngstown, O., and this city. The sum is to be divided in favor of Gary, and this fact is regarded as one of considerable commercial importance. The Gary plant of the corporation is to be enlarged at a cost of \$7,500,000.

The addition at Youngstown and Pittsburgh together, will cost possibly \$5,000,000. This means that Gary is to be further advanced as a western iron and steel city. Heretofore the concentration of such work has been in the East in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. The establishment of Gary, some years ago, marked the first departure. This meant the opening up of an iron working point on the Great Lakes.

Gary's remarkable growth testifies to its natural advantages, its transportation facilities and its comparative nearness to the iron fields of the Northwest. The ordering of another big improvement in Gary may also be regarded from another standpoint. Since the European war there has been not a little speculation as to what would happen to the American steel industry were the country to be placed in a situation of national peril. The furnaces and mills in the East are exposed. Therefore, it was urged, some of the work should be placed further in the interior. Whether the Gary development is an answer to this does not matter so much as the fact that the local units are being enlarged, and a greater share of the steel corporation's business being brought to the middle West.

According to the present plans, blast furnaces will be increased from eight to 10 and additional open hearth furnaces, a Bessemer duplex plant and blooming mills are to be added.

COMPROMISE ON RURAL CREDITS IS NOW ANTICIPATED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Fletcher of Florida, chairman of the national rural credits commission, expresses himself as hopeful that a compromise on a rural credit system may be reached soon by the joint commission of both houses of Congress appointed just before adjournment. The point of dispute between the two wings has been over the question of government aid.

The compromise plan, as Senator Fletcher explains it, provides one bank in each state with a capital stock of \$500,000 each to care for the rural credit. Under the Hollis-Bulky plan, it was proposed that there should be one bank in each federal reserve district. In the compromise plan the proposed system is not connected in any way with the federal reserve, but has a separate board with supervisory powers. The only difference, it will be seen, between the two plans is one of geographical distribution of the banks and the extent of government aid. The national rural credits commission plan provided for no financial assistance from the government, merely permitting farmers in each state to organize land banks for making long mortgage loans on farm lands. On these loans the farmers would have to pay not only the interest each year, or such shorter terms as might be agreed on, but a small part of the principal, so that this same plan used by a building association, in a given number of years.

S Senator Fletcher says that the President has expressed his disapproval of direct government aid but that he might not disapprove of the proposal for the government to subscribe to part of the stock of rural banks.

BOSTON PUBLIC KINDERGARTENS COVER WIDE FIELD

Under the direction of Caroline D. Aborn, director of kindergartens, the kindergarten teachers of the city are working as never before to make the kindergarten of the utmost value to the child. In addition to their morning work, the afternoon service given on certain afternoons of each week to first-grade classes, and the home visiting, the teachers meet once each week for discussion and conference.

Once a month there is a speaker from outside. In October Miss Esther Barrows of South End House spoke on the kindergarten as a social worker. Mrs. Margaret J. Stannard of the Garland School of Home-Making spoke this month on the subject of the home.

Twenty-five of the kindergartens are preparing talks to be given once a month to groups of mothers in different parts of the city, thus forming a bureau of exchange. It is proposed also to have a traveling library of books for mothers as well as mothers' excursions.

Last year at this time there were 129 kindergartens connected with the public schools of Boston. There are now 145.

SCHOOL BONDS VOTED

BAKER, Ore.—By the largest majority ever recorded in a school election in this city a \$125,000 bond issue to provide funds for the construction of a new high school building was authorized, 300 votes being cast for and 170 against the issue, says the Portland Oregonian.

CHICAGO BRANCH FORMED TO AID THE ARMENIANS

Exposition of the Turkish Attempt to Exterminate a Christian People and Raising of Funds to Help Refugees Among Objects

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill.—Formal organization of a Chicago committee on Armenian atrocities was effected at a meeting of prominent officials early this week. Harry A. Wheeler, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Prof. Graham Taylor of the Chicago school of civics, and Clifford W. Barnes, president of the Sunday Night Club, were named a committee to act in conference with G. T. Fushman, president of the Armenian-American Citizens League, to carry out resolutions of the Chicago committee to organize permanently, secure office, project a plan of campaign and report back as early as possible to the committee.

Objects of the movement in this city in behalf of the Armenians, laid down by Professor Taylor after the meeting, are to gain publicity for the facts of the situation as they exist, to assure the state department of public sentiment favoring the utmost caution to influence the Turkish government to end this effort to exterminate a people, and to raise and secure the application of as much relief for refugees outside the Turkish empire and within, if possible, as can be secured."

Among new members reported to the committee were the Rev. John Timothy Stone of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Dr. A. N. Hitecock of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, P. J. O'Keefe, Mrs. Jessie Shears Carnovale and Prof. James H. Tufts of the University of Chicago.

Dr. J. L. Barton, secretary of the American board of foreign missions and president of the New York committee on Armenian atrocities, sent letters and documents from the state department telling of the volume of atrocities, of the plight of the refugees, and of ways of bringing relief to them.

Ernest A. Bicknell, director of the Red Cross at Washington, wrote stating that no relief supplies could be sent in to the Armenians in Turkey because of the refusal of the Turks, but that it was possible to reach Armenian refugees through the American ambassador at Constantinople. He reported several hundred thousand refugees in Russian territory and the Russian government active in cooperating for their assistance. The Red Cross is contributing to an expedition of Armenian doctors and nurses to the Armenians in Russia, Mr. Bicknell wrote, adding a word about the enormous difficulty of transmitting supplies and funds to the refugees.

First hand information regarding the atrocities was given the Chicago committee by the Rev. W. A. Shedd, a missionary recently returned from Persia. Mr. Shedd spoke as an eye-witness of the atrocities and deportations. He said he had seen many of the deported Armenians and himself had rescued some of the Armenian girls from Turkish harems. Had it not been for the protection of the missionaries many more girls would have been stolen and Armenians massacred, he said.

Professor Taylor characterized the Armenian massacres as the most terrible feature of the war, an attempt to exterminate a people of old and honorable civilization, almost for the sole cause that they were Christians. He spoke very highly of their history, pointing out that the Armenians' record is a much finer one than Americans have any idea. Professor Taylor's acquaintance with the race has extended over a number of years. For a long period the Armenians of Chicago made their headquarters at Chicago Commons, the social settlement over which Graham Taylor presides.

REVIVAL OF SILVER MINING IN NEVADA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The demand for silver from China and European countries which is supposed to have caused the rapid rise in the price of silver recently to 57 cents, with indications that it will reach 60 cents, has caused an unexpected revival of silver mining in Nevada. Profits of several mines are said to have been doubled and a further increase of three cents in price will it is said double the production in Nevada as many mines that are unprofitable at the present price will yield a profit at 60 cents.

ALLEGED SMUGGLER CAUGHT AT MANILA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Yee Sing, thought to be the ring-leader of the Chinese smuggling conspiracy that culminated in a recent attempt to smuggle 86 Chinese into this port on the ship Mongolia, was arrested Monday by aid of the wireless on board the steamer China when that vessel arrived at Manila. He will be brought back here immediately as a witness and as a defendant in a grand jury investigation.

MUSIC SCHOOL TO BENEFIT

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—For the benefit of the West Newton music school a concert was given at Players hall last evening by the West Newton Music Club.

REPUBLICANS TO URGE A REVISED DELEGATE ROLL

Appeal Planned to Convention for New Representation Based on the Party Vote, Regardless of State and District Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Organization of sentiment for a more radical readjustment of representation in the Republican national convention than was effected by the Republican national committee after the 1912 convention is expected to take place here today at the initial meeting of the National Republican Union. The national committee cut down the Southern representation in the convention but not nearly close enough to the actual Republican voting strength of the South, say the sponsors of the movement. Therefore they propose to go over the national committee in a direct appeal to the 1916 convention of the party for a delegate representation based on the Republican vote regardless of state and district lines.

Up to the present time little has been heard of this tendency within the party. The idea was entertained by several prominent members of the Republican party in Indiana who had gone out with Roosevelt, been factors in the state Progressive party, and "returned to the fold."

Sentiment among Republican and Progressive leaders over the country was sounded out and in many places found in harmony with their own. A name, the National Republican Union, was given the movement. Horace C. Stilwell, of Anderson, Ind., one of the original advocates, was named chairman, and Paul P. Haines, of the same city, secretary. Dr. E. C. Toner, state Progressive chairman, gave his influence. Mr. Stilwell sat in the last Republican convention as a delegate from Indiana, signed the call for the national Progressive convention, and served as chairman of the first Progressive convention in Indiana.

Organization of the union was carried on quietly. Although the prime movers were Progressives; they found the Republicans more amenable to their ideas than their old party friends. The national advisory committee numbers a great many Republicans. It consists of the following: Senator Albert H. Cummins of Iowa, Senator G. W. Norris of Nebraska, Senator John D. Works of California, Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, Senator George Sutherland of Utah, Senator George P. McLean of Connecticut, Senator Thomas Sterling of South Dakota, Governor Frank M. Byrne of South Dakota, Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas, D. R. Anthony, Jr., M. C. Kansas, Jesse C. McNish, Wisner, Nebraska; H. C. Bushee, state senator, Kimball, Neb., C. C. Pharesburg, Lincoln, Neb., John I. Kennedy, Omaha, Neb., J. J. McCarthy, Ponca, Neb., H. Giovannoli, Lexington, Ky. (editor Lexington Leader), H. G. Garrett, Winchester, Ky., district chairman, C. Edgar Elliott, Chicago, Ill., Victor De Marais, Chicago, Cal., E. A. Boynton, San Francisco, Cal., James E. Watson, Rushville, Ind., Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Ind., William I. Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind., James A. Allison, Indianapolis, Ind., Joseph D. Oliver, South Bend, Ind., Frank D. Stalnaker, Indianapolis, Ind., Dr. Frank Smith, Madison, Wis., district chairman, J. M. Schwoob, Cody, Wyo., George E. Brimmer, Rawlins, Wyo., T. J. Sherrard, state chairman, West Virginia, Edward C. Toner, Anderson, Ind., Will H. Hays, state chairman, Indiana.

According to figures prepared by the union, the southern states still hold altogether too much power in the conventions. For instance, the union asserts that in the forthcoming Republican convention Alabama will hold 13 delegates not earned by actual Republican voting power, Florida seven, Georgia 12, Louisiana 11, Mississippi 11, North Carolina seven, South Carolina 11, Texas 16, Tennessee eight, and Virginia nine. A number of other states, notably in the far west, present unearned delegates. The total of unearned delegates is 174.

At the same time, according to these figures, delegates the Republicans earned in other states but taken from them on the national committee's basis of representation, total 153. The greatest loser is Ohio. On a strict Republican voting basis this state would have 26 more delegates, Illinois 21, New York 21, Pennsylvania 17, Indiana 14, Michigan 13, Iowa nine, Wisconsin six more, and others in smaller amounts. On these estimates, the union declares that the Republicans disfranchised on the national committee basis for the 1916 convention total 1, 208,396. Along the same lines it points out that the Republicans whom each delegate to the 1916 convention will represent number in Ohio 11,923, in South Carolina 360; in Illinois 10,680, in Louisiana 746; in Michigan 11,166, in Mississippi 363, and so on.

In short, the men fostering this move for a different manner of seating delegates would throw overboard all the old theories about state and district and make the Republican convention a reflection of the actual vote of the country. How this could be done is one of the things to be considered today. Roughly, it is said, each state might be given the number of delegates it is entitled to and distribute them within itself according to the law of the vote. The national committee refuses to make any further revision on the ground that it does not possess the authority. So the National Republican Union proposes to go out to the people, make a campaign within the party for reform of delegation, and take it up to the next convention for adoption. If their plans go through, the union will conduct this campaign in every northern state. It will

bring it up at every state convention and seek pledges from every delegate. Organization will be carried on in the states, it is hoped, and if propaganda can be carried out effectively, it is further hoped that each candidate for President at the next convention will interest himself in the movement for a new method of delegate seating. This is felt to be the year for a change, because another feature of the excess southern vote, control by the Republican administration in power, will be lacking this season of the Democratic regime. At the same time some prospective candidates are not as yet inclined to align themselves with a movement unfavorable to the southern delegations whose support they need.

CABINET FIXES PRICES ON SEIZED CANADIAN WHEAT

OTTAWA, Ont.—The sub-committee of the Dominion cabinet last night fixed the prices which are to be paid the dealers whose wheat has been commandeered.

It was decided that the prices to be applied are those which ruled at the closing of the markets in Winnipeg on Saturday, namely \$1.04½ per bushel for No. 1 northern, \$1.03½ for No. 2 northern and 93¢ for No. 3 northern.

The claims put forward by dealers for extra compensation on the ground that they will be unable to execute contracts with millers and others for a supply of wheat are not to be entertained, and on payment of the prices indicated the liability of the government is to be discharged. Something like 20,000,000 bushels are to be taken over in this consignment.

It was explained semi-officially here that the British government made no request upon the Canadian government to commandeer the wheat. The request was made that it be secured. The method to be followed in doing so was left to the authorities here. In place of buying in the open market they decided it would be wiser to take over the wheat peremptorily, and to determine the price later.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The commandeering of Canadian wheat by the Canadian government was interpreted here by grain exporters as possibly the first step by England not merely to take over all Canadian grain but to smash ocean freight rates by requisitioning the Atlantic freighters. Exporters regarded the situation as undoubtedly serious from their point of view.

NO WHEAT CLAIMS DUE FOR AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials at the state department are of the opinion that any United States owner of Canadian wheat crops cannot recover for wheat commandeered there. It is the opinion, and it has been so held, that not only the land but its products would be considered belligerent property, although the owner might be a citizen of the United States.

MOTION PICTURES FOR SCHOOL USE IS PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The board of education has approved the purchase of 10 motion-picture machines for the public schools. These are to be used in the social centers recently established on the city's broadest scale, explains John D. Shoop, first assistant superintendent of schools. From the use in social centers the moving pictures are expected to expand into the schools, providing not so much entertainment as instruction through entertainment. Selections will be so made as to have a library of films. Plans along these lines are being held up for the present until municipal ordinances relative to non-inflammable films are acted on.

URGE GUIDANCE AID FOR CHICAGO SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The establishment of a vocational guidance bureau as a part of the educational work of the city schools is urged on the board of education by the Chicago Association of Commerce in approving a report from its committee on education. The association for some time has conducted its own vocational guidance bureau. An advisory council in addition to a bureau of 10 employees is recommended. This council would be composed of representative school principals and teachers, employers, employees and social workers to cooperate with the bureau. "A public school system which does not endeavor to direct children who are about to leave school must be regarded as incomplete," says the report.

SURVEY DONE FOR THE OHIO-MICHIGAN LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

TOLEDO, O.—Gov. Frank B. Willis of Ohio, Prof. C. E. Sherman of Ohio State University and others connected with the work recently celebrated the completion of the survey of the boundary between Ohio and Michigan at Point Place, near this city. The survey was made jointly by the Michigan geological survey and the Ohio topographical survey, of which Professor Sherman has charge, to settle a dispute of many years' standing. Students from Michigan and the Ohio State University took an active part in the survey. The terminal monument at Point Place bears the names of Governor Willis and Professor Sherman.

SEC. GARRISON ANSWERS TAFT ON PHILIPPINES

Former President's Statements About Conditions in Islands Declared Mischievous and Party Campaign Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Garrison issued a statement last night in reply to the criticisms on the administration of affairs in the Philippines. Mr. Garrison charges the Republicans with an attempt to make campaign material out of the situation.

Secretary Garrison arraigns former President William H. Taft for having lent his name to what are termed "statements" mendacious in character and mischievous in intent, "with relation to conditions in the Philippine islands under the present administration. Circulation of these statements, Mr. Garrison charges, shows plainly that the Republican politicians are attempting to lay the foundation for campaign material with respect to the Philippine islands."

The secretary, in particular, cites newspaper articles written by O. Garfield Jones, published in California and reprinted in pamphlet form under the title "Unhappy Conditions in the Philippine Islands," with an introduction by Mr. Taft. The introduction attributed the conditions described to the "blind and foolish policy of President Wilson and Governor-General Harrison."

Mr. Garrison also makes public a letter which he says was written recently by Mr. Jones to the department, asking where a newspaper market might be found for a "much better article" he had prepared on "The Philippines and the Democratic Regime," declared to be highly favorable to the administration.

In the course of his comment, Secretary Garrison observes that though many statements about the administration's course in the Philippines proceed from sources so inconsiderable as to carry little if any weight, even if uncontradicted, others are fathered by men whose names and prominence supposedly lend weight to their utterances. "It is inconceivable," he says, "that even partisan zeal would lead these men to so stultify themselves."

Discussing the proposed Philippines government measure he says: "The bill which was pending in the last Congress, and which will be brought before the next Congress is exactly in line with all that has heretofore been done in the islands, and is simply the next proper logical step to be taken toward development. No honest reading and consideration of the measure can lead to any other conclusion."

"Because the preamble of that bill repeated in concrete language that which has been substantially stated to be the position of this country from the time of President McKinley on, it has been falsely labeled an 'independence' bill and the impression has been widely conveyed that it alters in some vital, radical way the orderly progress of the self development of the Filipino people. Such an interpretation creates an absolutely false impression."

"President Taft, when Governor-General of the Philippine islands, was the first one to announce that the motto of the American administration was 'The Philippines for the Filipinos.' He properly and bitterly resented criticism against himself for taking this position. He constantly stated that this was the only position which anyone, acting in good faith and with the honor of his government in his keeping, could take; that from the very beginning this was the announced policy of this country, constantly reiterated and reiterated by the presidents of this country, by its representatives, and by its Congress."

Regarding the articles ascribed to O. Garfield Jones, Secretary Garrison quotes at length from President Taft's introduction to the pamphlet, in which among other things is said to be the following: "What he (Jones) says of the demoralization in the present government, due to the blind and foolish policy of President Wilson and Governor-General Harrison, is confirmed by every report that I receive from the islands."

Secretary Garrison's comment is: "Mr. Taft says that what Mr. Jones states in his article was not news to him—Mr. Taft. It was unquestionably news to Mr. Jones, because he made it up himself."

In support of this contention, Secretary Garrison quotes a letter from Jones to General McIntyre, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, dated Oct. 26, 1915, in which he writes that when asked by the newspaper for an anti-administration article, he told the newspaper authorities that his material was if anything in favor of the administration, but that he gave what was asked for, which was published, he writes, in two Sunday issues and later republished as a pamphlet, with an introduction by former President Taft.

Mr. Jones' letter is said to continue: "Now, I have written up a much better article on 'The Philippines and the Democratic Regime,' which is highly favorable, in my estimation, to the Harrison administration, but have not been able to sell it as yet. Will you please give me a list of the three or four big newspapers that are most pro-Wilson and are likely to want pro-administration articles on the P. I.?"

Commenting on the foregoing, Secretary Garrison observes: "A sense of shame must overcome Mr. Taft when he realizes where his blind partisanship in this matter has led him. To be found in such company under such circumstances is, however, the inevitable result of such a campaign. I suppose it is too much to hope for, even in a matter of this

kind, affecting as it does the good name and honor of our country, that partisan zeal shall restrain itself within the bounds of truth, decency and fair dealing. It would be something of which we could all be proud if it were so."

Answer by Professor Taft

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Prof. William H. Taft, in a statement made public here, characterizes Secretary Garrison's arraignment of him for his attitude on Philippine affairs as "unjust, vehement and unmeasured." Mr. Taft says that there has not been the slightest tinge of partisan feeling in his interest in the Philippine problem.

"It seems to me," he says, "that I have not been unmindful of the necessity for standing by this Democratic administration in national crises without regard to party considerations."

His statement opens by relating that: "Mr. Holman and Mr. Loomis of the Oakland Tribune asked me, when in San Francisco in September, to comment on Mr. Jones' article. I did not see Mr. Jones or hold any conversation with him before his article was published. It was sent to me in manuscript at San Diego, where I first saw and read it."

"What he said as to the demoralization of the present government, due to the limitation of Americans in the civil service and the influence of Filipino politicians in controlling Mr. Harrison's action, had come to me from many other sources I knew to be reliable, and I therefore wrote a short article saying so."

"The letter of Mr. Jones which Mr. Garrison publishes greatly injures Jones' credibility as a witness, and I greatly regret that he should put himself in such an equivocal and indefensible position."

"The justness of the general description of the bad effects of the present policy in the islands to which I referred in my comment, does not, however, depend on the credibility of one witness."

Mr. Taft points out that the success of the American policy in the Philippines was largely due to the admirable quality of the civil servants in the bureaus and departments.

PROPOSED PEACE SHIP CABIN BILLS PAID BY MR. FORD

Number of Acceptances for Transatlantic Trip Rises to Neighborhood of Forty

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Henry Ford's personal check for \$72,000 was delivered to the Scandinavian-American line, owners of the Oscar II, Monday.

This amount covers the entire use of the first and second cabin staterooms, public rooms and promenade decks from New York to Copenhagen, about 40 persons had then given acceptances on the proposed peace trip to Europe.

The Oscar II will sail Saturday with the same cargo and steamer passengers she would have carried whether or not Mr. Ford and his "peace mission" had reserved accommodations.

Additional names given out as having joined the peace party are: Willis G. Conant, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Louis Mavrick, Winnetka, Ill.; T. A. Hostetter, president of the Sunday School Association, Washington, D. C.; Rebecca Shelley, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Moses Stearn, Philadelphia; Miss Julia Grace, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Inez Millholland Bossevain, Dr. Charles G. Pease of New York, Miss Jane Addams, former Congresswoman, Mrs. Richard Bartholdt of Missouri.

Some of the others whose names are on the new list of guests are:

Miss Julia Grace Wales, a professor at the University of Wisconsin; Maj. T. H. Low, retired officer of marines, dwelling at the Army and Navy Club; Judge and Mrs. Ben B. Lindsey of Denver; Miss Kate Devereux Blake of this city, who is president of the Teachers Association and daughter of Lillian Devereux Blake. Then, too, there are Miss Grace de Graff of Portland, Ore.; Mme. Aimo Malberg, a native Finn, now lecturing in Minnesota; Mrs. William Bross Lloyd of Chicago, political economist and writer; Miss Florence Holbrook of Chicago, principal of a high school and member of the original "Women's Peace Party" last year; Andrew J. Bethea, Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina; Peter Monroe Smock of New Plymouth, Idaho, who is a dairyman, lawyer and national committeeman of the Progressive party, and Carl D. Thompson of Chicago, formerly a Socialist member of the Wisconsin Legislature.

NAVAL MILITIA OFFICERS PASS

Seven Massachusetts naval militia officers passed the examination of the naval militia board appointed by the secretary of the navy. They are Lieut. Commander J. T. Nelson, Lieut. W. W. Ramsay, Lieut. J. C. Nowell, Lieut. J. W. Flannery, Ensign F. H. Richardson, Lieut. F. G. Wright and Surgeon G. E. Butler.

The resignation of Capt. F. C. Kean, commanding company G, fifth infantry, M. V. M., of Woburn, will be returned to him by Adjt.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, at the request of Colonel Cutting, the regimental commander. Captain Kean resigned for business reasons, but has been persuaded to continue.

INDICT NATURALIZATION CLERKS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The federal grand jury on Monday returned a blanket indictment charging 14 former clerks in the bureau of naturalization of the state supreme court with having collected illegal fees from applicants for citizenship. The investigation of the alleged naturalization frauds is not completed.

SCHOOL BOARD ACTS ON EXTRA PAY OF JANITORS

Charge of \$5 for Service When Buildings Are Used Evenings to Be Continued, Though Protested by Joseph Lee

By one vote the school committee at a special meeting last evening decided to continue the payment of janitors for extra service at the same rate that has been paid. This means that \$2 is paid the janitor as a net sum by the school committee when the building is used for school purposes, additional payment being made to cover whatever other expenses may be necessary, but that the public is charged for a similar use of the building a flat rate of \$5 irrespective of labor done or hired.

Joseph Lee opposed this. He explained that in many instances, notably on Friday night, the janitor is under no extra expense and is called upon for no extra work except that of sitting around for two hours while the building is occupied. In such cases the janitor receives the whole of the \$5. Mr. Lee thought this too much, that \$2 was quite enough for the service and that the public should be given the benefit of the extra sum.

A lower rental, he thought, would tend to a greater use of school buildings by the public, thus extending their service and that that was what was wanted. Mr. Lee submitted an amendment to institute the change. A yeas and nays vote was called for. Mr. Lee and Miss Curtis voted for the change. Dr. Scannell, Dr. Bogan and Chairman Corcoran voted against it.

The superintendent reported to the board that Hyman Manevitch of the English high school, Joseph Walsh of the high school of commerce and Samuel Kaufman of the Wendell Phillips school had been elected members of the new boys' trial court and that Peter Chiovala had been made clerk of the new boys' trial board.

Eileen M. Harrington was made supervisor of division C classes in the evening schools. These classes comprise cooking, dressmaking and millinery. Earl M. Benson was made a junior master in the English high school. Compensation at the rate of \$3 for each day of service was established for temporary school physicians.

(The West Roxbury Woman's Club sent in a protest against the further use of the Mt. Vernon street schoolhouse in the Robert G. Shaw district. It was unfit for school purposes, the club declared and a menace to the community. The members petitioned that a new 12-room building be put up immediately in that same district.)

The Rev. Michael J. Cuddihy entered a protest against the erection of a motion picture theater adjoining the Harbor View street school. It was received after the adjournment of the board but Chairman Corcoran said the board would oppose the erection of any theater in the immediate vicinity of a school.

Tuition for non-resident pupils in the evening trade school for girls was fixed at 50 cents per session.

The superintendent was authorized to suspend sessions of classes in store practice and merchandise during the week of Dec. 13 if he saw fit. This was to allow the pupils to devote their whole time to actual practice in stores during the holiday rush, this receiving what is regarded as an important part of their training.

DORCHESTER HOUSE TO HAVE ITALIAN NIGHTS

Monday night at Dorchester House, Fields Corner, is henceforth to be Italian night. This announcement was made at a mass meeting held there last night in the interests of the Italians of Dorchester, who hitherto have had no place where they might get together to become acquainted with each other and with their American neighbors.

Americo A. Brogi, who is to be director of the Italian department of Dorchester House, presided. Miss Caroline Callender, president of the board, in welcoming the many Italians who were present, said that Dorchester House wished to be of service to them all, and this point was made also by the other American speakers, Miss Alice Moore, head president; Frederick Mills and N. Winthrop Robinson. The Italian speakers in turn: Joseph Seminara, Alphonse Brune, Joseph Scolopetti, expressed the appreciation of their people for the hospitality of Dorchester House and its "real American spirit of equality." They urged upon every Italian present to take advantage of the classes in English and citizenship which are to be open to them each Monday night, and to remember however much they may still love their native land their first allegiance now should be to the American flag, which stands for opportunity.

A program of English and Italian songs were rendered by Misses Rosa Cassano, Mary Rose Brogi and Mahoney, and several numbers played by an Italian orchestra under the direction of Antonio Darrigo.

BEE-KEEPERS TO MEET

"Efficiency Among New York Bee-keepers" will be the topic discussed by Prof. Burton N. Gates, chief inspector of Apiculture in Massachusetts, at an open meeting of the Eastern Massachusetts Society of Bee-keepers in the Old South building Saturday.

STATEMENTS ARE ISSUED IN THE CITY COUNCIL CONTEST

Statements and counter-statements characterized the municipal campaign for city council yesterday. James J. Storrow, John J. Attridge, Walter L. Collins and Thomas J. Mahony, endorsed by the Good Government Association for the council and "read out of the Democratic party" by the city committee on charges of not supporting Governor Walsh last month, declared in a statement that Mayor Curley was seeking to build up a "Curley party" in Boston. Councilman Collins explicitly declared that he voted for Governor Walsh at the last state election.

The Good Government Association men insist on nonpartisan government for Boston. They add: "Under our present charter the electorate is not allowed to vote for partisan candidates, and a strict adherence to the spirit of the charter would mean that the individual elected to the chief executive of our city would serve the entire people and be amenable to no partisan combination of self-seekers and mindful alone of the personal welfare of our citizens."

"We believe that these ideas hold equally true as to the membership in the city council. Mayor Curley may shift his position as often as he wishes, but we shall stand on the nonpartisan charter accepted by the people on referendum six years ago and endorsed by them last year by a majority of over 21,000."

Mayor Curley issued a statement last night in which he said the Good Government Association should be styled the "Boston Tax Dodgers Association." He denied for the first time that he was a partner with Francis L. Daly in the plumbing firm which has done some business for the city under competition. He denies that the Democratic endorsed candidates for the city council were "hand-picked" by him.

The Democratic city committee met at 15 Exchange street yesterday afternoon. The committee failed to induce Mrs. Julia A. Duff and William C. Prout to withdraw from contests for school committee in favor of Dr. Herbert J. Keenan of South Boston, who has been endorsed by the democracy against the candidacy of Miss Frances G. Curtis.

An effort is to be made today to induce Patrick A. Kearns, independent candidate, a Democrat, to withdraw from the field. Former Alderman Berwin and Walter N. Baker are two Republicans who have secured enough signatures to warrant their names being printed on the ballot as candidates for the city council. The Democrats hope enough Republicans will vote for them to insure the defeat of at least two of the Good Government candidates and the election of two Democrats.

TRUST COMPANY HEARINGS SET

Hearing dates have been set as follows by the state board of bank incorporation on petitions for charters by trust companies and trust company branches: Dec. 1, 11 a. m., Worcester Hebrew Credit Association; Dec. 1, 11:30 a. m., proposed Wollaston branch of the Granite Trust Company of Quincy; Dec. 8, 11 a. m., Hingham Banking & Trust Company; Dec. 15, 11 a. m., Weymouth Trust Company; Dec. 22, 11 a. m., Manufacturers Trust Company, Cambridge.

FULL BENCH UPHOLDS 54-HOUR A WEEK LAW

The full bench of the supreme court today upheld the conviction of the John T. Connor Company, grocers, for violating the statute of 1913 prohibiting the employment of women for more than 54 hours a week. The court held that a cashier in the employ of the company was engaged "in laboring" within the meaning of the statute.

However the court says that it is not necessary to determine whether the statute can be stretched so as to include bookkeepers, stenographers and those engaged in kindred service or to say that the statute means the same as if the words "in laboring" had been omitted. As to those engaged in these or similar pursuits the court says the statute is not plain and difficulties may arise in its further application. The court says in this case that the evidence was sufficient to show that the girl performed work "in laboring."

JOHN H. FARLEY PROTESTS

John H. Farley of ward 8, who is seeking nomination to the city council, protested to the board of election commissioners today against striking off the names of about 100 signers to his petition for nomination. The board allowed 1930 names which is 70 less than the necessary number for nomination.

FARM CREDITS CONFERENCE FOR COOPERATION

Opening of Convention Finds Disposition to Form a New Society on Lines of Agricultural Organization in Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—All but five states were represented last night when the national conference on marketing and farm credits convened here for its third annual meeting, and several of these were expected to be represented today. Some 127 delegates registered during the evening. Among prominent figures on hand for the first session were: Gov. James Ferguson of Texas, David Lubin of Rome, B. C. Hernandez, Mexican congressman from New Mexico, and Henry Wallace of Wallace's Farm.

Sir Horace Plunkitt of Ireland, scheduled to address the opening meeting, was read by Charles Lyman of Rhineclander, Wis., who spent the summer with him. President Frank McVey of the University of North Dakota presided as chairman of the conference.

Prospects appear ripe for the launching at this gathering of an agricultural organization society similar to that founded in Ireland and presided over by Sir Horace Plunkitt. The purpose of such a body would be to promote the organization of cooperative societies in agricultural communities and the teaching of cooperation to the farmer. He would be taught also how to grade his products, how to pack them in convenient sizes, and how to market to the best advantage. In short, this is a proposal to take primary steps in eliminating the enormous wastes in food products which occur somewhere along the route between the producer and the ultimate consumer.

It is also proposed to draft a rural credits bill for presentation to the impending Congress. If the conference is so disposed, a measure meeting needs of the southern as well as the northern farmer, will be framed.

BULLETIN TELLS OF ATROCITIES

Further description of atrocities in Armenia is made by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, secretary of the American board of foreign missions, in a bulletin just issued. Many incidents of torture of women and children are related.

"The orders for the deportation of the Armenian population come from the highest government officials now in control," he says. "The first step of the progress has been the elimination of all able-bodied men. This was done by forcing all such to enroll in the army, though they were not permitted to bear arms, but were given all kinds of other service, like roadmaking, and evidence has come that these have been brutally killed by thousands."

NASHUA STRIKE A TOPIC
The Harvard and Radcliffe Socialist Clubs held a joint meeting at Radcliffe College yesterday. Paul Blanchard of Harvard described conditions at Nashua, N. H., and asked the clubs to appoint a committee of two representatives of each to go there, investigate and report their conclusions to the Boston newspapers. Mrs. Florence Kelley, president of the Consumers League, spoke on the "Current Task of the American Socialist." Dec. 16 the Radcliffe sophomores will have a sally to the Middlesex Fells.

STATE LOSES TAX DECISION

In the case of the state against Mary M. Clark, executrix of the estate of Elizabeth M. Clark, to recover a succession tax of \$7328.53 on property which the two had held as joint tenants, the full bench of the supreme court ruled yesterday that the statutes of this state relating to succession and legacy taxes do not apply to joint tenancies created under the common law.

DO YOUR Christmas Shopping NOW

THIS IS ELECTRICAL PROSPERITY WEEK

DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE FIRMS	
BOOKBINDERS	INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS
EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS	Hickley & Woods, 23 Kirby St., Boston, Mass.
Dodley & Dodge, 228 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.	LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE
BOOK-PAPEE MANUFACTURERS	Boston's Patent Leather Co., Federal Court and Kid, Philadelphia—Boston, Pa.—Boston.
Thibault & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal Street, Boston.	Keynote Leather Co., Grand and Ball Kid, Philadelphia—Boston—London.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS	PRINTERS' ROLLERS
Whitcomb & Haysworth Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.	Wiss & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.
ELECTROTYPES	PAPER BAGS
Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 73 Congress Street, Boston.	Andrews Paper Co., Forestry Building, 220 N. 1st St., Boston, Mass.
ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING	STEEL CASTINGS
Franklin Engraving Co., 220 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.	George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milton, Mass.
	WOOL
	T. H. Greene & Co., 220 Franklin St., Boston.

ing to M. R. HILL, 621 Everett
St.

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

CALIFORNIA HOTELS
AND RESORTS

VanNuys Hotel

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

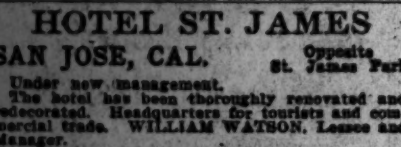
Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS

SAN FRANCISCO
Under the Management of JAMES WOODS

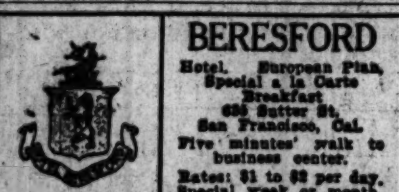
PALACE HOTEL

Famous for its Court, Cuisine, Service
THE FAIRMONT
Under Same Management

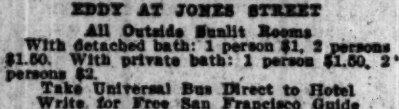
HOTEL ST. JAMES

SAN JOSE, CAL. Opposite
St. James Park
Under new management.
The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and
redecorated. Headquarters for tourists and com-
mercial trade. WILLIAM WATSON, Lessee and
Manager.

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Magnificent Equipment. Excellent Cuisine.
Unobstructed Service. 100 Luxurious Rooms.

BERESFORD

Hotel, European Plan.
Special in a Class
600 Sutter St.,
San Francisco, Cal.
Five minutes' walk to
business center.
Rates: \$1 to \$2 per day.
Special week or month.

HOTEL HERALD

SAN FRANCISCO
EDDY AT JONES STREET
All Outside Sunlit Rooms
With detached bath: 1 person \$1.50, 2 persons
\$1.50. With private bath: 1 person \$1.50, 2
persons \$2.
Take Universal Bus Direct to Hotel
Write for Free San Francisco Guide

SAN DIEGO

BARBARA WORTH HOTEL
Only Hotel Lobby Overlooking the Plaza
Rooms 75c to \$2. Suits \$4 and \$5 per day
A Hotel for Your Mother, Your Sister, Your
Wife and Yourself

ROSSLYN

LOS ANGELES
EUROPEAN PLAN AMERICAN PLAN
1 Person 1.50 2 Persons 2.50 3 Persons 3.50
4 Persons 4.50 5 Persons 5.50 6 Persons 6.50
7 Persons 7.50 8 Persons 8.50 9 Persons 9.50
10 Persons 10.50 11 Persons 11.50 12 Persons 12.50
13 Persons 13.50 14 Persons 14.50 15 Persons 15.50
16 Persons 16.50 17 Persons 17.50 18 Persons 18.50
19 Persons 19.50 20 Persons 20.50
21 Persons 21.50 22 Persons 22.50 23 Persons 23.50
24 Persons 24.50 25 Persons 25.50 26 Persons 26.50
27 Persons 27.50 28 Persons 28.50 29 Persons 29.50
30 Persons 30.50 31 Persons 31.50 32 Persons 32.50
33 Persons 33.50 34 Persons 34.50 35 Persons 35.50
36 Persons 36.50 37 Persons 37.50 38 Persons 38.50
39 Persons 39.50 40 Persons 40.50 41 Persons 41.50
42 Persons 42.50 43 Persons 43.50 44 Persons 44.50
45 Persons 45.50 46 Persons 46.50 47 Persons 47.50
48 Persons 48.50 49 Persons 49.50 50 Persons 50.50
51 Persons 51.50 52 Persons 52.50 53 Persons 53.50
54 Persons 54.50 55 Persons 55.50 56 Persons 56.50
57 Persons 57.50 58 Persons 58.50 59 Persons 59.50
60 Persons 60.50 61 Persons 61.50 62 Persons 62.50
63 Persons 63.50 64 Persons 64.50 65 Persons 65.50
66 Persons 66.50 67 Persons 67.50 68 Persons 68.50
69 Persons 69.50 70 Persons 70.50 71 Persons 71.50
72 Persons 72.50 73 Persons 73.50 74 Persons 74.50
75 Persons 75.50 76 Persons 76.50 77 Persons 77.50
78 Persons 78.50 79 Persons 79.50 80 Persons 80.50
81 Persons 81.50 82 Persons 82.50 83 Persons 83.50
84 Persons 84.50 85 Persons 85.50 86 Persons 86.50
87 Persons 87.50 88 Persons 88.50 89 Persons 89.50
90 Persons 90.50 91 Persons 91.50 92 Persons 92.50
93 Persons 93.50 94 Persons 94.50 95 Persons 95.50
96 Persons 96.50 97 Persons 97.50 98 Persons 98.50
99 Persons 99.50 100 Persons 100.50
101 Persons 101.50 102 Persons 102.50 103 Persons 103.50
104 Persons 104.50 105 Persons 105.50 106 Persons 106.50
107 Persons 107.50 108 Persons 108.50 109 Persons 109.50
110 Persons 110.50 111 Persons 111.50 112 Persons 112.50
113 Persons 113.50 114 Persons 114.50 115 Persons 115.50
116 Persons 116.50 117 Persons 117.50 118 Persons 118.50
119 Persons 119.50 120 Persons 120.50 121 Persons 121.50
122 Persons 122.50 123 Persons 123.50 124 Persons 124.50
125 Persons 125.50 126 Persons 126.50 127 Persons 127.50
128 Persons 128.50 129 Persons 129.50 130 Persons 130.50
131 Persons 131.50 132 Persons 132.50 133 Persons 133.50
134 Persons 134.50 135 Persons 135.50 136 Persons 136.50
137 Persons 137.50 138 Persons 138.50 139 Persons 139.50
140 Persons 140.50 141 Persons 141.50 142 Persons 142.50
143 Persons 143.50 144 Persons 144.50 145 Persons 145.50
146 Persons 146.50 147 Persons 147.50 148 Persons 148.50
149 Persons 149.50 150 Persons 150.50 151 Persons 151.50
152 Persons 152.50 153 Persons 153.50 154 Persons 154.50
155 Persons 155.50 156 Persons 156.50 157 Persons 157.50
158 Persons 158.50 159 Persons 159.50 160 Persons 160.50
161 Persons 161.50 162 Persons 162.50 163 Persons 163.50
164 Persons 164.50 165 Persons 165.50 166 Persons 166.50
167 Persons 167.50 168 Persons 168.50 169 Persons 169.50
170 Persons 170.50 171 Persons 171.50 172 Persons 172.50
173 Persons 173.50 174 Persons 174.50 175 Persons 175.50
176 Persons 176.50 177 Persons 177.50 178 Persons 178.50
179 Persons 179.50 180 Persons 180.50 181 Persons 181.50
182 Persons 182.50 183 Persons 183.50 184 Persons 184.50
185 Persons 185.50 186 Persons 186.50 187 Persons 187.50
188 Persons 188.50 189 Persons 189.50 190 Persons 190.50
191 Persons 191.50 192 Persons 192.50 193 Persons 193.50
194 Persons 194.50 195 Persons 195.50 196 Persons 196.50
197 Persons 197.50 198 Persons 198.50 199 Persons 199.50
200 Persons 200.50 201 Persons 201.50 202 Persons 202.50
203 Persons 203.50 204 Persons 204.50 205 Persons 205.50
206 Persons 206.50 207 Persons 207.50 208 Persons 208.50
209 Persons 209.50 210 Persons 210.50 211 Persons 211.50
212 Persons 212.50 213 Persons 213.50 214 Persons 214.50
215 Persons 215.50 216 Persons 216.50 217 Persons 217.50
218 Persons 218.50 219 Persons 219.50 220 Persons 220.50
221 Persons 221.50 222 Persons 222.50 223 Persons 223.50
224 Persons 224.50 225 Persons 225.50 226 Persons 226.50
227 Persons 227.50 228 Persons 228.50 229 Persons 229.50
230 Persons 230.50 231 Persons 231.50 232 Persons 232.50
233 Persons 233.50 234 Persons 234.50 235 Persons 235.50
236 Persons 236.50 237 Persons 237.50 238 Persons 238.50
239 Persons 239.50 240 Persons 240.50 241 Persons 241.50
242 Persons 242.50 243 Persons 243.50 244 Persons 244.50
245 Persons 245.50 246 Persons 246.50 247 Persons 247.50
248 Persons 248.50 249 Persons 249.50 250 Persons 250.50
251 Persons 251.50 252 Persons 252.50 253 Persons 253.50
254 Persons 254.50 255 Persons 255.50 256 Persons 256.50
257 Persons 257.50 258 Persons 258.50 259 Persons 259.50
260 Persons 260.50 261 Persons 261.50 262 Persons 262.50
263 Persons 263.50 264 Persons 264.50 265 Persons 265.50
266 Persons 266.50 267 Persons 267.50 268 Persons 268.50
269 Persons 269.50 270 Persons 270.50 271 Persons 271.50
272 Persons 272.50 273 Persons 273.50 274 Persons 274.50
275 Persons 275.50 276 Persons 276.50 277 Persons 277.50
278 Persons 278.50 279 Persons 279.50 280 Persons 280.50
281 Persons 281.50 282 Persons 282.50 283 Persons 283.50
284 Persons 284.50 285 Persons 285.50 286 Persons 286.50
287 Persons 287.50 288 Persons 288.50 289 Persons 289.50
290 Persons 290.50 291 Persons 291.50 292 Persons 292.50
293 Persons 293.50 294 Persons 294.50 295 Persons 295.50
296 Persons 296.50 297 Persons 297.50 298 Persons 298.50
299 Persons 299.50 300 Persons 300.50 301 Persons 301.50
302 Persons 302.50 303 Persons 303.50 304 Persons 304.50
305 Persons 305.50 306 Persons 306.50 307 Persons 307.50
308 Persons 308.50 309 Persons 309.50 310 Persons 310.50
311 Persons 311.50 312 Persons 312.50 313 Persons 313.50
314 Persons 314.50 315 Persons 315.50 316 Persons 316.50
317 Persons 317.50 318 Persons 318.50 319 Persons 319.50
320 Persons 320.50 321 Persons 321.50 322 Persons 322.50
323 Persons 323.50 324 Persons 324.50 325 Persons 325.50
326 Persons 326.50 327 Persons 327.50 328 Persons 328.50
329 Persons 329.50 330 Persons 330.50 331 Persons 331.50
332 Persons 332.50 333 Persons 333.50 334 Persons 334.50
335 Persons 335.50 336 Persons 336.50 337 Persons 337.50
338 Persons 338.50 339 Persons 339.50 340 Persons 340.50
341 Persons 341.50 342 Persons 342.50 343 Persons 343.50
344 Persons 344.50 345 Persons 345.50 346 Persons 346.50
347 Persons 347.50 348 Persons 348.50 349 Persons 349.50
350 Persons 350.50 351 Persons 351.50 352 Persons 352.50
353 Persons 353.50 354 Persons 354.50 355 Persons 355.50
356 Persons 356.50 357 Persons 357.50 358 Persons 358.50
359 Persons 359.50 360 Persons 360.50 361 Persons 361.50
362 Persons 362.50 363 Persons 363.50 364 Persons 364.50
365 Persons 365.50 366 Persons 366.50 367 Persons 367.50
368 Persons 368.50 369 Persons 369.50 370 Persons 370.50
371 Persons 371.50 372 Persons 372.50 373 Persons 373.50
374 Persons 374.50 375 Persons 375.50 376 Persons 376.50
377 Persons 377.50 378 Persons 378.50 379 Persons 379.50
380 Persons 380.50 381 Persons 381.50 382 Persons 382.50
383 Persons 383.50 384 Persons 384.50 385 Persons 385.50
386 Persons 386.50 387 Persons 387.50 388 Persons 388.50
389 Persons 389.50 390 Persons 390.50 391 Persons 391.50
392 Persons 392.50 393 Persons 393.50 394 Persons 394.50
395 Persons 395.50 396 Persons 396.50 397 Persons 397.50
398 Persons 398.50 399 Persons 399.50 400 Persons 400.50
401 Persons 401.50 402 Persons 402.50 403 Persons 403.50
404 Persons 404.50 405 Persons 405.50 406 Persons 406.50
407 Persons 407.50 408 Persons 408.50 409 Persons 409.50
410 Persons 410.50 411 Persons 411.50 412 Persons 412.50
413 Persons 413.50 414 Persons 414.50 415 Persons 415.50
416 Persons 416.50 417 Persons 417.50 418 Persons 418.50
419 Persons 419.50 420 Persons 420.50 421 Persons 421.50
422 Persons 422.50 423 Persons 423.50 424 Persons 424.50
425 Persons 425.50 426 Persons 426.50 427 Persons 427.50
428 Persons 428.50 429 Persons 429.50 430 Persons 430.50
431 Persons 431.50 432 Persons 432.50 433 Persons 433.50
434 Persons 434.50 435 Persons 435.50 436 Persons 436.50
437 Persons 437.50 438 Persons 438.50 439 Persons 439.50
440 Persons 440.50 441 Persons 441.50 442 Persons 442.50
443 Persons 443.50 444 Persons 444.50 445 Persons 445.50
446 Persons 446.50 447 Persons 447.50 448 Persons 448.50
449 Persons 449.50 450 Persons 450.50 451 Persons 451.50
452 Persons 452.50 453 Persons 453.50 454 Persons 454.50
455 Persons 455.50 456 Persons 456.50 457 Persons 457.50
458 Persons 458.50 459 Persons 459.50 460 Persons 460.50
461 Persons 461.50 462 Persons 462.50 463 Persons 463.50
464 Persons 464.50 465 Persons 465.50 466 Persons 466.50
467 Persons 467.50 468 Persons 468.50 469 Persons 469.50
470 Persons 470.50 471 Persons 471.50 472 Persons 472.50
473 Persons 473.50 474 Persons 474.50 475 Persons 475.50
476 Persons 476.50 477 Persons 477.50 478 Persons 478.50
479 Persons 479.50 480 Persons 480.50 481 Persons 481.50
482 Persons 482.50 483 Persons 483.50 484 Persons 484.50
485 Persons 485.50 486 Persons 486.50 487 Persons 487.50
488 Persons 488.50 489 Persons 489.50 490 Persons 490.50
491 Persons 491.50 492 Persons 492.50 493 Persons 493.50
494 Persons 494.50 495 Persons 495.50 496 Persons 496.50
497 Persons 497.50 498 Persons 498.50 499 Persons 499.50
500 Persons 500.50 501 Persons 501.50 502 Persons 502.50
503 Persons 503.50 504 Persons 504.50 505 Persons 505.50
506 Persons 506.50 507 Persons 507.50 508 Persons 508.50
509 Persons 509.50 510 Persons 510.50 511 Persons 511.50
512 Persons 512.50 513 Persons 513.50 514 Persons 514.50
515 Persons 515.50 516 Persons 516.50 517 Persons 517.50
518 Persons 518.50 519 Persons 519.50 520 Persons 520.50
521 Persons 521.50 522 Persons 522.50 523 Persons 523.50
524 Persons 524.50 525 Persons 525.50 526 Persons 526.50
527 Persons 527.50 528 Persons 528.50 529 Persons 529.50
530 Persons 530.50 531 Persons 531.50 532 Persons 532.50
533 Persons 533.50 534 Persons 534.50 535 Persons 535.50
536 Persons 536.50 537 Persons 537.50 538 Persons 538.50
539 Persons 539.50 540 Persons 540.50 541 Persons 541.50
542 Persons 542.50 543 Persons 543.50 544 Persons 544.50
545 Persons 545.50 546 Persons 546.50 547 Persons 547.50
548 Persons 548.50 549 Persons 549.50 550 Persons 550.50
551 Persons 551.50 552 Persons 552.50 553 Persons 553.50
554 Persons 554.50 555 Persons 555.50 556 Persons 556.50
557 Persons 557.50 558 Persons 558.50 559 Persons 559.50
560 Persons 560.50 561 Persons 561.50 562 Persons 562.50
563 Persons 563.50 564 Persons 564.50 565 Persons 565.50
566 Persons 566.50 567 Persons 567.50 568 Persons 568.50
569 Persons 569.50 570 Persons 570.50 571 Persons 571.50
572 Persons 572.50 573 Persons 573.50 574 Persons 574.50
575 Persons 575.50 576 Persons 576.50 577 Persons 577.50
578 Persons 578.50 579 Persons 579.50 580 Persons 580.50
581 Persons 581.50 582 Persons 582.50 583 Persons 583.50
584 Persons 584.50 585 Persons 585.50 586 Persons 586.50
587 Persons 587.50 588 Persons 588.50 589 Persons 589.50
590 Persons 590.50 591 Persons 591.50 592 Persons 592.50
593 Persons 593.50 594 Persons 594.50 595 Persons 595.50
596 Persons 596.50 597 Persons 597.50 598 Persons 598.50
599 Persons 599.50 600 Persons 600.50 601 Persons 601.50
602 Persons 602.50 603 Persons 603.50 604 Persons 604.50
605 Persons 605.50 606 Persons 606.50 607 Persons 607.50
608 Persons 608.50 609 Persons 609.50 610 Persons 610.50
611 Persons 611.50 612 Persons 612.50 613 Persons 613.50
614 Persons 614.50 615 Persons 615.50 616 Persons 616.50
617 Persons 617.50 618 Persons 618.50 619 Persons 619.50
620 Persons 620.50 621 Persons 621.50 622 Persons 622.50
623 Persons 623.50 624 Persons 624.50 625 Persons 625.50
626 Persons 626.50 627 Persons 627.50 628 Persons 628.50
629 Persons 629.50 630 Persons 630.50 631 Persons 631.50
632 Persons 632.50 633 Persons 633.50 634 Persons 634.50
635 Persons 635.50 636 Persons 636.50 637 Persons 637.50
638 Persons 638.50 639 Persons 639.50 640 Persons 640.50
641 Persons 641.50 642 Persons 642.50 643 Persons 643.50
644 Persons 644.50 645 Persons 645.50 646 Persons 646.50
647 Persons 647.50 648 Persons 648.50 649 Persons 649.50
650 Persons 650.50 651 Persons 651.50 652 Persons 652.50
653 Persons 653.50 654 Persons 654.50 655 Persons 655.50
656 Persons 656.50 657 Persons 657.50 658 Persons 658.50
659 Persons 659.50 660 Persons 660.50 661 Persons 661.50
662 Persons 662.50 663 Persons 663.50 664 Persons 664.50
665 Persons 665.50 666 Persons 666.50 667 Persons 667.50
668 Persons 668.50 669 Persons 669.50 670 Persons 670.50
671 Persons 671.50 672 Persons 672.50 673 Persons 673.50
674 Persons 674.50 675 Persons 675.50 676 Persons 676.50
677 Persons 677.50 678 Persons 678.50 679 Persons 679.50
680 Persons 680.50 681 Persons 681.50 682 Persons 682.50
683 Persons 683.50 684 Persons 684.50 685 Persons 685.50
686 Persons 686.50 687 Persons 687.50 688 Persons 688.50
689 Persons 689.50 690 Persons 690.50 691 Persons 691.50
692 Persons 692.50 693 Persons 693.50 694 Persons 694.50
695 Persons 695.50 696 Persons 696.50 697 Persons 697.50
698 Persons 698.50 699 Persons 699.50 700 Persons 700.50
701 Persons 701.50 702 Persons 702.50 703 Persons 703.50
704 Persons 704.50 705 Persons 705.50 706 Persons 706.50
707 Persons 707.50 708 Persons 708.50 709 Persons 709.50
710 Persons 710.50 711 Persons 711.50 712 Persons 712.50
713 Persons 713.50 714 Persons 714.50 715 Persons 715.50
716 Persons 716.50 717 Persons 717.50 718 Persons 718.50
719 Persons 719.50 720 Persons 720.50 721 Persons 721.50
722 Persons 722.50 723 Persons 723.50 724 Persons 724.50
725 Persons 725.50 726 Persons 726.50 727 Persons 727.50
728 Persons 728.50 729 Persons 729.50 730 Persons 730.50
731 Persons 731.50 732 Persons 732.50 733 Persons 733.50
734 Persons 734.50 735 Persons 735.50 736 Persons 736.50
737 Persons 737.50 738 Persons 738.50 739 Persons 739.50
740 Persons 740.50 741 Persons 741.50 742 Persons 742.50
743 Persons 743.50 744 Persons 744.50 745 Persons 745.50
746 Persons 746.50 747 Persons 747.50 748 Persons 748.50
749 Persons 749.50 750 Persons 750.50 751 Persons 751.50
752 Persons 752.50 753 Persons 753.50 754 Persons 754.50
755 Persons 755.50 756 Persons 756.50 757 Persons 757.50
758 Persons 758.50 759 Persons 759.50 760 Persons 760.50
761 Persons 761.50 762 Persons 762.50 763 Persons 763.50
764 Persons 764.50 765 Persons 765.50 766 Persons 766.50
767 Persons 767.50 768 Persons 768.50 769 Persons 769.50
770 Persons 770.50 771 Persons 771.50 772 Persons 772.50
773 Persons 773.50 774 Persons 774.50 775 Persons 775.50
776 Persons 776.50 777 Persons 777.50 778 Persons 778.50
779 Persons 779.50 780 Persons 780.50 781 Persons 781.50
782 Persons 782.50 783 Persons 783.50 784 Persons 784.50
785 Persons 785.50 786 Persons 786.50 787 Persons 787.50
788 Persons 788.50 789 Persons 789.50 790 Persons 790.50
791 Persons 791.50 792 Persons 792.50 793 Persons 793.50
794 Persons 794.50 795 Persons 795.50 796 Persons 796.50
797 Persons 797.50 798 Persons 798.50 799 Persons 799.50
800 Persons 800.50 801 Persons 801.50 802 Persons 802.50
803 Persons 803.50 804 Persons 804.50 805 Persons 805.50
806 Persons 806.50 807 Persons 807.50 808 Persons 808.50
809 Persons 809.50 810 Persons 810.50 811 Persons 811.50
812 Persons 812.50 813 Persons 813.50 814 Persons 814.50
815 Persons 815.50 816 Persons 816.50 817 Persons 817.50
818 Persons 818.50 819 Persons 819.50 820 Persons 820.50
821 Persons 821.50 822 Persons 822.50 823 Persons 823.50
824 Persons 824.50 825 Persons 825.50 826 Persons 826.50
827 Persons 827.50 828 Persons 828.50 829 Persons 829.50
830 Persons 830.50 831 Persons 831.50 832 Persons 832.50
833 Persons 833.50 834 Persons 834.50 835 Persons 835.50
836 Persons 836.50 837 Persons 837.50 838 Persons 838.50
839 Persons 839.50 840 Persons 840.50 841 Persons 841.50
842 Persons 842.50 843 Persons 843.50 844 Persons 844.50
845 Persons 845.50 846 Persons 846.50 847 Persons 847.50
848 Persons 848.50 849 Persons 849.50 850 Persons 850.50
851 Persons 851.50 852 Persons 852.50 853 Persons 853.50
854 Persons 854.50 855 Persons 855.50 856 Persons 856.50
857 Persons 857.50 858 Persons 858.50 859 Persons 859.50
860 Persons 860.50 861 Persons 861.50 862 Persons 862.50
863 Persons 863.50 864 Persons 864.50 865 Persons 865.50
866 Persons 866.50 867 Persons 867.50 868 Persons 868.50
869 Persons 869.50 870 Persons 870.50 871 Persons 871.50
872 Persons 872.50 873 Persons 873.50 874 Persons 874.50
875 Persons 875.50 876 Persons 876.50 877 Persons 877.50
878 Persons 878.50 879 Persons 879.50 880 Persons 880.50
881 Persons 881.50 882 Persons 882.50 883 Persons 883.50
884 Persons 884.50 885 Persons 885.50 886 Persons 886.50
887 Persons 887.50 888 Persons 888.50 889 Persons 889.50
890 Persons 890.50 891 Persons 891.50 892 Persons 892.50
89

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES

With ads or display type: 10¢ per line per day. For 10 lines or more: 75¢ per line per day. For 20 lines or more: 50¢ per line per day. For 30 lines or more: 35¢ per line per day. For 40 lines or more: 25¢ per line per day. For 50 lines or more: 15¢ per line per day. For 60 lines or more: 10¢ per line per day. For 70 lines or more: 7¢ per line per day. For 80 lines or more: 5¢ per line per day. For 90 lines or more: 3¢ per line per day. For 100 lines or more: 2¢ per line per day. For 110 lines or more: 1.5¢ per line per day. For 120 lines or more: 1¢ per line per day. For 130 lines or more: .75¢ per line per day. For 140 lines or more: .5¢ per line per day. For 150 lines or more: .35¢ per line per day. For 160 lines or more: .25¢ per line per day. For 170 lines or more: .15¢ per line per day. For 180 lines or more: .10¢ per line per day. For 190 lines or more: .075¢ per line per day. For 200 lines or more: .05¢ per line per day. For 210 lines or more: .035¢ per line per day. For 220 lines or more: .025¢ per line per day. For 230 lines or more: .015¢ per line per day. For 240 lines or more: .01¢ per line per day. For 250 lines or more: .0075¢ per line per day. For 260 lines or more: .005¢ per line per day. For 270 lines or more: .0035¢ per line per day. For 280 lines or more: .0025¢ per line per day. For 290 lines or more: .0015¢ per line per day. For 300 lines or more: .001¢ per line per day.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

FOR THE BEST PART OF THE YEAR

"Success" Brand Kangaroo Leather

You will enjoy the comfort and softness of kangaroo leather shoes made of this leather.

SIGEL, EISMAN & CO.
45 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

LATHES

MOSELEY LATHES

For Tool and Work Makers

World renowned for its perfection, quality, accuracy and durability. Used for tool makers, woodworkers, etc.

MOSELEY LATHES CO., ELGIN, ILL.

LINCOLN, NEB.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

A Beautiful Line of Leather Hand-Cases for Bibles and Books

Also covers and other things in this line.

Writing portfolios, women's hand bags and small leather goods.

WIRICKS

1028 O Street, LINCOLN, NEB.

LAUNDRIES

Try the Best Laundry

Cleaners, Pressers, and Dyers

2208 O Street Phone B-1879

F. E. VOELKER

Manufacturing Furrier

Strictly first class work done. We carry a complete stock in ladies' furs. 144 SOUTH 12TH STREET

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Christmas Greeting Cards

Leather Novelties

GEORGE BROS., Printers and Stationers

JEWELERS

CHAS. W. FLEMING

Reliable Jeweler

1311 O STREET

COAL

CITY FUEL COMPANY

GUARANTEED COAL

108 N. 13th Street, Lincoln, Neb. B-4891

GEORGE C. PENNINGTON

With M. T. CUMMINGS COAL CO.

Phone B-5009

RESTAURANTS

EAT AT HENDRY'S

143 SOUTH 19TH

TAILORS

MCCORKLE & MARTIN

POPULAR PRICED TAILORS

124 South 12th Street Phone B-4162

DRESSMAKING

Mrs. A. E. Brookhauser

Fancy Blouses and Gowns

Phone L-7147 1332 L Street

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Advertisers wishing to advertise in the Lincoln column may telephone or write. PAUL WALSH, 520 South 12th Street

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ICE CREAM

Fussell's Ice Cream

Made with pure, rich, Pasturized Cream

Phone North 192 and have it for dinner

FACTORY 1324, 14th St. N. W.

T. A. Wickham, Pres.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ANGELUS AND AUTOTONE PLAYERS

Knabe and Hardman Pianos, Victor Records and Records. Play Music Rolls. FREDERICK PIANO CO., 1215 G Street

GARAGES

ELECTRIC GARAGE AND BATTERY SERVICE STATION

Vehicle, Ignition, Lighting, Starting Batteries—Repairing and Recharging

STERNETT & FLEMING, Battery Experts

Champion Ave. at Kalamazoo Road

Telephone North 717-717

THE GISH GARAGE, 17th and U Sts.

N. W., Washington, D. C. Storage supplies, accessories and repairs for gas cars.

AUTOMOBILES

Maxwell "35" \$2400.00. Phone N. 4494 for demonstration. Sales room and Service Dept. 1231 14th St. N. W. H. B. Leary, Jr.

DRY GOODS

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Dry Goods, Neckwear, Fancy Goods

MRS. R. L. WAKEFIELD

Junction 18th and U Sts. N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C.

SHOES

Worn by More than Two Million Men

SAVE A DOLLAR

Newark Shoe

250 All Newark Shoes are made by Goodyear Welt Method, same as \$5, \$6 and \$7 shoes.

237 Styles, All Sizes, All Leathers.

Wear the Newark Shoe and prove that \$3.50 is enough to pay for shoes.

Newark Shoe Stores Co.

127 Stores in 27 Cities

FOUR WASHINGTON STORES

519 Penn. Ave., bet. 9th and 10th Sts. 1115 7th St., bet. L and M Sts.

NEARBY STORES

Norfolk, Va.—182 Granby St. Richmond, Va.—207 E. Broad St. Hopewell, Va.—Railroad Ave.

Hopewell, Va.—Hopewell and Paythron Sts. Petersburg, Va.—211 N. Sycamore St.

Patronize Your Nearest Newark Store—127 Stores in 27 Cities or Write for Mail Order Style Booklet. Address: NEWARK SHOE STORES COMPANY, DEPT. A BALTIMORE, MD.

"BEND-BESSY," "FLORSHEIM" and "TRI-WEAR" Shoes for Men

WM. HARN & CO.'S

Three Reliable Shoe Houses

Cor. 7th and K

1914-1916 Pa. Ave. 223 Pa. Ave. N. E. "RITZ-FORM" Girls Shoes "TRI-WEAR" Boys Shoes

BUYERS' CLUB

WASHINGTONIANS who want to cut the high cost of living should join the new **WISTON BUYERS CLUB** 725 10th St. N. W., being organized by Mr. Weston, formerly of The Home Club. Membership \$5. Goods sold at COST and delivered free.

VICTORAS

LET US PLACE AN

Aeolian-Vocalion

IN YOUR HOME CHRISTMAS

O. J. DeMoll & Co.

15 & G Streets WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT STORES

LANSBURGH & BRO.

Washington's Leading Department Store Since 1860

Parcel Post Mail Orders Bring Our Store to Your Door

Efficient Mail Order Department

Hundreds of the Scarce PLUSH COATS

at Early-in-the-Season Prices

King's Palace Department Store

810-16 Seventh Street

STATIONERY

THE QUALITY OF YOUR WEDDING STATIONERY

is an index to the character of the function. We are authority on all kinds of Engraving. Mail Orders given prompt attention. Write for our prices. Address: DEPARTMENT C.

R. P. ANDREWS PAPER CO., 727-29-31 Thirteenth Street, N. W.

JEWELERS

M. Goldsmith & Son

Established 1873

1205 F St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

We are receiving the latest creations in JEWELRY for the coming holiday season.

FLORISTS

The FLOWER STORE

14th and Harvard Streets

Choices Out Flowers and Decorative Work special attention to Phone orders

FLORISTS

By Telegraph

Throughout the Civilized World

GUDE BROS. CO., 1214 F St. N. W. Florists and Floral Decorators

CARDS

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF GIFT CARDS

will welcome you at

THE BROOKS SHOP

720 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

CAFETERIAS AND RESTAURANTS

COURTIER'S CAFE

COLUMBIA THEATRE BLDG.

1110 F Street N. W.

Is prepared to furnish the famous pastries or salads to take home. A trial we are sure would be most satisfactory.

THE DUTCH INN

515 ELEVENTH ST. N. W.

Dainty Luncheons

SALADS Our Specialty

TAILORS

J. W. CAMPBELL

HIGH CLASS TAILORING

Your Price

Suite 400 East Estate Trust Building 14th and M St. N. W. Phone Main 5203

LADIES' TAILORS

A. BUCHNER, 3007 Champlain St. Cor. Col. Road—Ladies' Tailor and Furrier. Remodeling, Cleaning, Pressing, Ladies' and Girls' suits. Call me. Col. 545.

TAXICABS

Terminal Taxicab Co.

NORTH 1213

Responsible and Clean Service

GARDEN SUPPLIES

GARDEN TRUNKS—Garden globes and other kind garden supplies. J. K. COOPER, 220 17th St. N. W.

DETROIT, MICH. DETROIT, MICH.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

DJ Healy SHOPS

232-238 Woodward Avenue

DETROIT

Presenting

Correct Styles

Costumers to Gentlewomen

WIRICK'S

Glove and Hosiery Shop

35 Grand River Ave., West

Dependable Merchandise

AT REASONABLE PRICES

MILTON CORSET SHOP

EXCLUSIVE AGENCY MME. MARLETTE CORSETS

241 Woodward Avenue

JEWELERS

Diamonds

Jewelry

Silver Ware

Clocks

Stationery

Watches

Sheffield Silver

Porcelain

WRIGHT KAY & CO

JEWELERS

WOODWARD AVE. AT GRAND RIVER

DETROIT, MICH.

SHOES

The Shoes in Step

ALHAMBRA

FOR Peterson Prop.

BOOT SHOP

2120 WOODWARD AVENUE

A Shoe For All Walks of Life

183 Woodward Ave. 187 Woodward Ave.

FYFES

DANCING

The Alexandra Hurst

School of Dancing

607 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Grand 5000

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WALLACE BROWN

Retail Distributor in Detroit for the

EDISON DIAMOND DISC

PHONOGRAPHS

21 Grand River Avenue, East

CLEANERS AND DYERS

BROSSEY'S French Dyers, Cleaners, Rest. 1821. Faded carpets, rug, drapes, plumes, garments dyed, made shadings. Gown, gloves, portieres, clothing dry cleaned. Write for prices, etc. Works: 984-988 Woodward Ave. Phone Grand 4506.

REAL ESTATE

CLEANERS AND DYERS

1020-22-24 Grand River Avenue

Corner 14th Street

Walnut 6

PICTURES AND FRAMES

WORKS OF ART, pictures, frames and art mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA & BROS., 206-7 David Whitney Bldg.

CLOTHIERS

E. J. Hickey Co.

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls

201-203 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

JOHN D. MABLEY—Men's and boys clothing—the best in the world for the money. Mabley's Corner, Grand River and Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB—Home eating and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays. 31 floor Pay Building, 213 Woodward Ave.

CATERERS

KARL E. HERRBEIN

Ice Creams, Cakes, French Pastries

Salads and Entrees

Delivered in Highland Park and Detroit

2100 Woodward Ave. Hemlock 3025

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN requires place as housekeeper (working) in small place, Box 22, River Rouge, Michigan.

HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS

To insure proper classification for "Business" and "Tourist" Paper should reach the Monitor not later than 5 P. M. the day before.

CINCINNATI, O. CINCINNATI, O.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

There Is a Best Way to Do Everything

We believe that the best way to give HOLIDAY GIFTS is to purchase one of our MERCHANDISE ORDERS, issued for any amount, and good in any department.

By their use the recipient is able to select the article or articles most desired.

We Issue Thousands of Merchandise Orders Every Year

We will be pleased to serve you in person or by mail.

MAIL ORDER INSTRUCTIONS. Merely ask for a merchandise order specifying amount and enclose remittance.

The Mabley & Carey Co.

CINCINNATI'S GREATEST STORE

FURS

REDLER'S RELIABILITY has set a standard in the retail fur business of Cincinnati for the past 20 years.

The Redler label on Fur Apparel is insurance of right merchandise at more than value of price.

REMODELING DONE AT REASONABLE PRICES

L. REDLER, 704 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Milady's Fashion Shop

A YULETIDE HINT

Holiday Gift ideas abound throughout the Denton Store and many people are taking advantage of the opportunity to make their selection in a leisurely manner now.

May we recommend early shopping to you?

The Denton Co.

Distinctive Dress for Women & Children

PIANOS AND VICTROLAS

PARTICULAR PEOPLE BUY

Victrolas and Records at SHILLITO'S

because they are assured of first wear from their purchase here, as Shillito's do not send Victrolas or Victor Records out on free trial. "Free Trial" means a certain large proportion being returned which you or some one else buys, supposing they are new.

The safe way is to buy from a New Stock at Shillito's all the time.

VICTROLAS, \$11 to \$500

ELECTROLAS, \$250

Complete Stock of New Records

Our convenient terms make buying and paying worth while.

The John Shillito Co.

Victrola Department Fifth Floor CINCINNATI

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

Ladies' Purses

Useful and always approved by the ladies. The largest assortment of

BANKHARDT

TRUNKS, LEATHER GOODS

RACE BELOW FIFTH

MARKETS

THE SLIPER PACKING CO.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS—POULTRY

Kettle Rendered Lard.

111 Main, 501 Main, 34 and Maple Avenue, 254 East Avenue

GROCERS

CANNING & GRAY

GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN

Both Phones 21 S. Third Street

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

THE FORBES & TODD CO.

Books, Stationery, Office Supplies

Kodaks and Photo Supplies

217 High Street

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

STETSON HATS, MANHATTAN SHIRTS

WINKLER

Hats and Furnishings—235 High St.

HAMILTON, OHIO

Merchants desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt attention by addressing the local representative, I. M. LINDEN, 1001 High St.

CINCINNATI, O.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

RATTERMANN'S

UP TO DATE

RUGS CARPETS CURTAINS DRAPERIES

630 Race St. Estimates cheerfully given

The Thayer-American

Pneumatic Co.

Carpet and Wall Paper Cleaners

Makers of Rugs from Old Carpets

2251-57 GILBERT AVENUE

FLORISTS

E. G. Hill Floral Co.

532-534 Race Street

CINCINNATI

Canal 1922-1923

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CINCINNATI CORSET COMPANY

130-132 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Telephone Canal 1241-L

SHOES

Walk-Over Shoes

For Men and Women

On Fourth Street, Opp. Hotel Gibson

ART SHOPS

CLOSSON'S

The store that inspires the joy of gift giving.

THE GIFT STORE 208 St. W. at Race

RATES

See Table, 1 or 2 lines. 10¢ per line per day. For 10 lines or more: 75¢ per line per day. For 20 lines or more: 50¢ per line per day. For 30 lines or more: 35¢ per line per day. For 40 lines or more: 25¢ per line per day. For 50 lines or more: 15¢ per line per day. For 60 lines or more: 10¢ per line per day. For 70 lines or more: 7¢ per line per day. For 80 lines or more: 5¢ per line per day. For 90 lines or more: 3¢ per line per day. For 100 lines or more: 2¢ per line per day. For 110 lines or more: 1.5¢ per line per day. For 120 lines or more: 1¢ per line per day. For 130 lines or more: .75¢ per line per day. For 140 lines or more: .5¢ per line per day. For 150 lines or more: .35¢ per line per day. For 160 lines or more: .25¢ per line per day. For 170 lines or more: .15¢ per line per day. For 180 lines or more: .10¢ per line per day. For 190 lines or more: .075¢ per line per day. For 200 lines or more: .05¢ per line per day. For 210 lines or more: .035¢ per line per day. For 220 lines or more: .025¢ per line per day. For 230 lines or more: .015¢ per line per day. For 240 lines or more: .01¢ per line per day. For 250 lines or more: .0075¢ per line per day. For 260 lines or more: .005¢ per line per day. For 270 lines or more: .0035¢ per line per day. For 280 lines or more: .0025¢ per line per day. For 290 lines or more: .0015¢ per line per day. For 300 lines or more: .001¢ per line per day.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES

With copy or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15¢ per line per week; 13 to 25 lines, 12¢ per line per week; 26 or more lines, 10¢ per line per week.

RATES

For 1000 words or less: 1 to 2 lines, 15¢ per line per week; 3 to 25 lines, 12¢ per line per week; 26 or more lines, 10¢ per line per week.

DAYTON, O.

CLEANING AND PRESSING

9011 Main 1000 Home 4000
Suits Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00
Dressed on hangers
THE FENTON CLEANING CO.
Worth and Ludlow Streets
The House of Families Dry Cleaning

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.

Painting this Fall?
We can supply you with Paints,
Glass, Varnish, Wall Paper, Window
Shades.
The Chas. A. F. Barrett Paint Co.
222 South Main Street

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

FASHIONED
UNION SUITS
For Men Who Appreciate Perfect
Fit, \$15.00 to \$20.00
WES BROWN CO.
Established 1898
Main on Second Street

"Something to Remember"
SCHWARTZ & FREY
HATTERS AND HENDBANDERS
4 East Third Street, Corner Building
Phone Main 648 DAYTON, OHIO

TABLE SUPPLIES

Do Your Marketing Here
We have recently added, for your
convenience, one of the most up-to-date Fruit
and Vegetable Markets to be found in the
city. Our goods are always fresh and ap-
petizing. A trial will convince you.

FRANK B. HALE
Fine Groceries S. E. Cor. 3rd and Wm. Sts.

SHOES

MORRIS & SIMES
Men's Shoes
Exclusively
\$4.00 to \$6.00
Algonquin Building, Ludlow Street

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

If You Are a Citizen of Dayton—
You'll know! If you are to become a citi-
zen you'll want to know

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Queensware,
Stoves, Ranges and Office Furniture.
Ask any one. They'll say

THE CAPPEL FURNITURE CO.

STATIONERY

The Largest Stationers and
Office Outfitters in Central Ohio
The Everybodies Book Shop Co.
21-23 West Fifth Street
DAYTON, OHIO

PRINTERS

THE QUALITY PRESS
Printing Binding Engraving
Bell Tel. Main 1515. Home 5215
135 East Fourth Street, DAYTON, OHIO

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Nemo Corsets
Are designed to give the wearers perfect
Corset Comfort as well as giving artistic
lines and correct poise. They are espe-
cially adapted for tall figures. We carry
a complete line from \$3.00 to \$5.00.
WM. F. OELMAN & COMPANY

MAHARG'S
CATERER
AND
CONFECTIONER
21 North Main Street
Bell 240 Home 2200

PLEATING

Knife, side, box and Accordion pleating.
Buttons on cuffs, your material, any
size and style. Hemstitching, 10¢ yd.
EMBROIDERED SCALLOPING
IN VARIOUS DESIGNS AND SIZES
Mail orders promptly filled. Send for
WELLS PLEATING & BUTTON CO.
Friden Building Dayton, Ohio

MISS MARY TUNKS
HAIRDRESSING
Shampooing and Manicuring
407 Schwind Bldg., Ludlow Street
Bell Main 5790

THE DAYTON SKIRT CO.
makers of
FINE TAILORED SKIRTS
You are cordially invited to come in.
25 Davis Bldg., Dayton, Ohio

MILLINERY

PIZZA
HAT SHOP
Sole 12-13 Union Commercial Building
First and Main Streets

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANOS AND FLAUNTS
I tell you the truth about the piano
you buy and save you money.
W. C. LINDSEY, End Row

COAL

THE
OHIO COAL AND IRON CO.
Bell Main 14 Home 5234
15-16 FREMONT AVENUE
DAYTON

ADVERTISERS using the Monitor
may have their advertising classified
under the heading of "CLASSIFIED AD-
VERTISEMENTS" by calling on Mr. NORVAL
HARRIS, 25 Davis Building, Dayton, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

SHOES

WALK-OVER SHOES
For MEN AND WOMEN
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
114 1/2 Main Street

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

ST. JOSEPH'S QUALITY STORE
Brady
FURNITURE
CARPETS
Furniture, Rugs and Draperies of Quality
509-511 Felix Street Established 1887

Stability, Service and Satisfaction
Standard Furniture & Carpet Co.
S. J. CRAIGHILL
225 Frederick Ave. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

DEPARTMENT STORES

First of All — Reliability
Department Store
Townsend, Wyatt & Wall Co.

Martin-Barnes
REY HODGE CO.

The Store of Good
Service—Good Qual-
ity and Satisfaction

GROCERIES

KAUL'S
GROCERIES
807 Frederick Avenue

MARSHALL & DUNN

Fresh Oysters and Celery
Fruit and Vegetables

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

COLONIAL INN
Under New Management
Regular Meals, Lunches, Popular Prices.
711 FRANCIS STREET

COAL

HYATT COAL CO.
Miners of Richmond Lump Coal
and
Dealers in Anthracite Coal
German American Bank Bldg.
Office, 108 S. Seventh St., St. Joseph, Mo.

WYATT FUEL COMPANY
CAVAN & WYATT, Prop.
781-783 South 8th St. Phone M-444
A complete line of Coal Order now.
Free Delivery—Full Weight

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES
American Electric Company
OPP. POSTOFFICE
LIGHTING FIXTURES

PICTURES AND FRAMES
Deborah's Art and Gift Shop
1021 Frederick Avenue
The Home of Beautiful Gifts—Unusual
Things, Pictures and Picture Framing
"Work Guaranteed"

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS
Pimbley Paint & Glass Co.
213 So. Sixth, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY
Sam Mannschreck
BOOKS AND STATIONERY
118 North 7th Street

HARDWARE
Neudorff Hardware Co.
Dealers in
STOVES, SEED, HARDWARE
116 S. Fourth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

PLUMBING
E. M. WATTS
Plumbing, Heating
Repairing & Specialty. Estimates Furnished.
815 FELIX STREET.

JEWELERS
Bokorodoff-Jewelry Co.
Don't fail to see our line of Cross
and Crown Brooch Pins, Bar Pins, Cuff But-
tons, and other desirable articles in jew-
elry. 107 Felix St. The store with the
white street clock.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
A. DEPPEN & SON
Furniture and Hardware
1022-22 Frederick Ave. Tel. Main 2251

FLORISTS
Choice Cut Flowers
Full Line Bedding Plants
W. A. MITCHELL & CO.
FLORISTS
222 Lafayette St. ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Phone 1504 and 1225

ADVERTISEMENTS
Intended to appear
in all editions of
SATURDAY'S
MONITOR

Should reach the
Monitor office
NOT LATER THAN
FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper
Classification

BALTIMORE

TAILORS

Morton C. Stout & Co. Tailors,
N. E. BALTIMORE STREET
Dependable Suits and Overcoats made to order at
reasonable prices.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
The VICTROLA
brings the world's best made into
the home for every one to enjoy.
Come in and let us demonstrate the latest models. Prices
\$15.00 to \$300.00. Easy terms.

KRANZ-PINK TALKING MACHINE COMPANY
Chickering Place Warehouses, 100 N. Charles St. at Fayette

LUNCH ROOMS
VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM
217 Fayette St. Opposite Postoffice, BALTIMORE
Smithfield Virginia Hams Stuffed and Cooked—Virginia Style
HOME COOKING PROMPT SERVICE
Sent by Parcel Post to any part of the United States

CLOTHIERS
\$17.50 Is the SPECIAL PRICE now
on a Quantity of \$20 and \$25 Suits
THE QUALITY SHOP
BALTIMORE AND LIBERTY,
BALTIMORE

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
ONE OF THE LARGEST
Oriental and Domestic Rug
STORES IN THE SOUTH
A Selected Stock Always on Hand
McDOWELL & CO.
Estab. 1885 NEXT TO MASONIC TEMPLE, 217 N. Charles St.

The Minch & Eisenbrey Company
DECORATORS CARPETS
FURNITURE WALL PAPERS
RUGS DRAPERIES
216-220 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.
J. Seth Hopkins-Mansfield Company
4-6 W. FAYETTE ST.
If interested in Fine China, Glass or
Household Utensils call and see us
We have everything new, beautiful and
useful

HATTERS
JAS. H. LEVY OSCAR G. LEVY
The Hatterie
THE HAT TO HAVE
Hats of Quality
29 BALTIMORE ST. EAST
One Door West of Light Street

Autumn Planting
Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus
and other Bulbs in great variety
Plants, Shrubbery and Trees
New descriptive catalog FREE
Write, call or telephone now
Full line of Farm, Garden, Poultry
and Dairy Supplies
Griffith & Turner Co.
205-215 N. Paca St. & 366 N. Gay St.
BALTIMORE, MD.

SHOES
N. Hess & Sons
Right East Baltimore Street
BALTIMORE MARYLAND
We have a most helpful and efficient
Mail Order Dept., that can fit your
feet with proper footwear, no matter
where you live. Send for catalogue.
Orders shipped by prepaid parcel post
Shoes for Men, Women and Children

DRY GOODS STORES
HUTZLER BROTHERS & CO.
BALTIMORE
The Foremost Dry Goods Store
210 N. HOWARD STREET
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Front-laced Corsets A Specialty
Guaranteed Comfortable and Durable
Prices \$2.50 to \$15.00
MRS. SARAH T. EATLASS, Corsetiere
With Madam CAYE, 1215 N. Charles St.

TAILORS
Geo. E. Harris & Co.
MEN'S TAILORS AND
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS
Suits from \$25.00 to \$60.00
107 N. LIBERTY STREET, BALTIMORE
Tailors to the Well Dressed Man

JOHN N. MATTHEWS CO.
A FULL LINE
CANNED GOODS, OLIVES
AND OLIVE OIL
We sell Easy Method Furniture Polish
Linden Ave. and Biddle Street
Opposite Richmond Market

TABLE SUPPLIES
T. E. Wareheim & Bro.
Fine Creamery Butter
2480-2-4 Woodbrook Ave.
Select Eggs—Pure Lard
Delivered in all parts of
the city and suburbs
Telephone Madison 4299

CATERERS
ICE CREAM
Bon Bons and Chocolates
A. HOLT 1234 N. CHARLES ST.
1341 MADISON AVE.

LEXINGTON MARKET
Fruits and Vegetables
CHAS. S. KEEN & SON
Stalls, Cor. Lexington & Eutaw Sts.
LEXINGTON MARKET
Roland Park Delivery

Cooked Meats and Tongues
Chicken and Other Salads
OTTENHEIMER BROS.
211-213 Lexington Market
Wholesale 2205-2210 Frederick Avenue
Parcel post orders out of town

SCHNEIDER POULTRY
COMPANY, Incorporated.
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
STALLS: 225 & 1250 Lexington Market,
St. Paul, Minn. Market, St. Paul, Minn.
Store: 215 S. Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.
PURE FINE PRODUCTS—EDWIN C.
KERNAN, 225 Lexington Market,
St. Paul, Minn. Tel. 111

SWEDEN IN LAKE AND VEAR
O. WILLIAM SCHAEFER
22 Lexington Market Open Daily

BALTIMORE

TAILORS

Morton C. Stout & Co. Tailors,
N. E. BALTIMORE STREET
Dependable Suits and Overcoats made to order at
reasonable prices.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
The VICTROLA
brings the world's best made into
the home for every one to enjoy.
Come in and let us demonstrate the latest models. Prices
\$15.00 to \$300.00. Easy terms.

KRANZ-PINK TALKING MACHINE COMPANY
Chickering Place Warehouses, 100 N. Charles St. at Fayette

LUNCH ROOMS
VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM
217 Fayette St. Opposite Postoffice, BALTIMORE
Smithfield Virginia Hams Stuffed and Cooked—Virginia Style
HOME COOKING PROMPT SERVICE
Sent by Parcel Post to any part of the United States

CLOTHIERS
\$17.50 Is the SPECIAL PRICE now
on a Quantity of \$20 and \$25 Suits
THE QUALITY SHOP
BALTIMORE AND LIBERTY,
BALTIMORE

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
ONE OF THE LARGEST
Oriental and Domestic Rug
STORES IN THE SOUTH
A Selected Stock Always on Hand
McDOWELL & CO.
Estab. 1885 NEXT TO MASONIC TEMPLE, 217 N. Charles St.

The Minch & Eisenbrey Company
DECORATORS CARPETS
FURNITURE WALL PAPERS
RUGS DRAPERIES
216-220 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.
J. Seth Hopkins-Mansfield Company
4-6 W. FAYETTE ST.
If interested in Fine China, Glass or
Household Utensils call and see us
We have everything new, beautiful and
useful

HATTERS
JAS. H. LEVY OSCAR G. LEVY
The Hatterie
THE HAT TO HAVE
Hats of Quality
29 BALTIMORE ST. EAST
One Door West of Light Street

Autumn Planting
Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus
and other Bulbs in great variety
Plants, Shrubbery and Trees
New descriptive catalog FREE
Write, call or telephone now
Full line of Farm, Garden, Poultry
and Dairy Supplies
Griffith & Turner Co.
205-215 N. Paca St. & 366 N. Gay St.
BALTIMORE, MD.

SHOES
N. Hess & Sons
Right East Baltimore Street
BALTIMORE MARYLAND
We have a most helpful and efficient
Mail Order Dept., that can fit your
feet with proper footwear, no matter
where you live. Send for catalogue.
Orders shipped by prepaid parcel post
Shoes for Men, Women and Children

DRY GOODS STORES
HUTZLER BROTHERS & CO.
BALTIMORE
The Foremost Dry Goods Store
210 N. HOWARD STREET
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Front-laced Corsets A Specialty
Guaranteed Comfortable and Durable
Prices \$2.50 to \$15.00
MRS. SARAH T. EATLASS, Corsetiere
With Madam CAYE, 1215 N. Charles St.

TAILORS
Geo. E. Harris & Co.
MEN'S TAILORS AND
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS
Suits from \$25.00 to \$60.00
107 N. LIBERTY STREET, BALTIMORE
Tailors to the Well Dressed Man

JOHN N. MATTHEWS CO.
A FULL LINE
CANNED GOODS, OLIVES
AND OLIVE OIL
We sell Easy Method Furniture Polish
Linden Ave. and Biddle Street
Opposite Richmond Market

TABLE SUPPLIES
T. E. Wareheim & Bro.
Fine Creamery Butter
2480-2-4 Woodbrook Ave.
Select Eggs—Pure Lard
Delivered in all parts of
the city and suburbs
Telephone Madison 4299

CATERERS
ICE CREAM
Bon Bons and Chocolates
A. HOLT 1234 N. CHARLES ST.
1341 MADISON AVE.

LEXINGTON MARKET
Fruits and Vegetables
CHAS. S. KEEN & SON
Stalls, Cor. Lexington & Eutaw Sts.
LEXINGTON MARKET
Roland Park Delivery

Cooked Meats and Tongues
Chicken and Other Salads
OTTENHEIMER BROS.
211-213 Lexington Market
Wholesale 2205-2210 Frederick Avenue
Parcel post orders out of town

SCHNEIDER POULTRY
COMPANY, Incorporated.
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
STALLS: 225 & 1250 Lexington Market,
St. Paul, Minn. Market, St. Paul, Minn.
Store: 215 S. Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.
PURE FINE PRODUCTS—EDWIN C.
KERNAN, 225 Lexington Market,
St. Paul, Minn. Tel. 111

SWEDEN IN LAKE AND VEAR
O. WILLIAM SCHAEFER
22 Lexington Market Open Daily

BALTIMORE

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

For
Your
Musical
Needs
Sanders & Stayman Co.
Charles & Fayette Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Sole Representative of The
STEINWAY PIANO AND PIANOLAS
Complete stock of both Victor and
Columbia Instruments and Records.

PIANOS
Honesty and Right Living
MEANS CREDIT WITH US
MANN PIANO CO.
209 N. Liberty Street
Just opposite Gas Co.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING
HENDERSON'S
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS
218 W. Lexington St., BALTIMORE, MD.
50 Engraved Cards and Plates 70c
50 Engraved Cards and Plates 1.25
50 Engraved Cards and Plates 1.75
50 Engraved Cards and Plates 35c

CORRECT ENGRAVING
AND FINE STATIONERY
The making of Wedding and
Social Invitations, Visiting
Cards and Stamped Paper is
our special work. Samples
upon request. LYCETT, So-
ciety Stationer.

PRINTING
GOOD PRINTING, reasonable prices.
THE C. C. GIESSE CO., 307 North Cal-
vert St. Call St. Paul 1111.

DEPARTMENT STORES
Baltimore's Best Store
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
HOWARD AND LEXINGTON

LEATHER GOODS
GORMAN'S
LUGGAGE SHOP
Trunks, Bags,
Leather Goods
Repairing a Specialty
329 N. HOWARD ST.

FLORISTS
MARY JOHNSTON
Florist
221-223 W. Madison St., Baltimore

PLUMBING
E. R. PRUITT
Registered plumber, gas fitter, roofing,
spouting, stove and furnace work. Pratt
and Fulton sts. Telephone GL. 640-7.

HARDWARE
ALBERT GUNTHER
27 W. Biddle Street
BARBER SHOPS
FIDELITY BARBER SHOP
1402 Fidelity Building, Baltimore
G. W. WAGNER, Prop.

BALTIMORE
Advertisements for The Christian Science
Monitor will receive prompt and care-
ful attention by communicating with
the local Advertising Representative,
Room 715 Title Bldg. Tel. St. Paul
1022.

PHILADELPHIA
OFFICE SUPPLIES
The "Scattergood"
HOLDERS FOR
PASTE MUCILAGE
PASTILAGE LIQUID GLUE
INK

Model "A"
100 Capacity
Model "B"
400 Capacity
Keep
Contents
Clean and
Fresh for
Months.
Always
ready for instant use. Shows in glass on
or annoyance. the Bottom.
H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO.,
Printers, Manufacturing Stationers,
1735-36 W. Van Ness St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS
CONCERT
Columbia Club Hall, Broad and Oxford Sts.,
December 9th, at 8:30 p. m. Tickets 50c.
Mrs. Edna Cook Smith, soprano; Mrs.
Florence Kitching, pianist; Mr. Jacob
Moeblin, violinist; Mr. Gorgas, bass. Ac-
companied, Miss Estella Kitching.

TYPEWRITERS' SUPPLIES
RIBBONS for Typewriters, cash regis-
ters, etc.; lowest rates, all sizes. M. M.
KEEVAN, 217 S. 5th St., Tel. Woodland
33-34-W.

BOARD AND ROOMS
CHERRY AV. 4123—Rooms and board,
good location, convenient to surface and
elevated cars. Tel. Baring 79-97-W.

PHILADELPHIA
Advertising for the Monitor will re-
ceive careful and immediate attention
and may be sent directly to the Mon-
itor's Philadelphia Representative, Mr.
E. E. DANIEL, 215 Sansom St.,
Room 402.

PHILADELPHIA

INTERIOR DECORATORS

MARTELLY & Co.
119 South Eighteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA
Reproduction of a
Chippendale Chair, 1764

INTERIOR DECORATIONS
WOODWORK
FURNITURE
WALL PAPER
UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES
RUGS
Our representa-
tives are ever
ready to help you
solve any difficult
problem.

ART SHOPS
TOTTINGHAM ART SHOP
MRS. A. L. BARTLETT
1011 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Personal Greeting Cards and Booklets with your name, 25c to \$4 a doz.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
New Fall Models
Suitable to All Figures
Prices \$1.00 to \$18.00
M. B. STEWART
Corner of Walnut and 15th Streets
1521 Chestnut Street (CORSETS ONLY)

Individual Gowns for All Occasions
TAILORING
Inook
3221 WALNUT STREET

Ladies' Tailoring
Dress-
making
Unusual Models
Prices Moderate
1733 CHESTNUT ST.
ADEPT CORSETS
IMPORTERS: corsets made to mea-
sure; we aim to give you graceful lines
with perfect comfort; front or back laces;
all corsets washable. 155 South 16th St.;
Locust 3010.

COAL
Cummings' Coal
Not cheap, but economical
It's not the cheap, inferior sort
that makes the whole family glad
when summer comes again. When
you order a ton of Cummings'
Coal you get 2340 pounds of clean,
hot, Lehigh that burns well, leav-
ing little waste.
It's clean, hard and economical.

E. J. CUMMINGS
4 yards: Main Office, 413 N. 13th

CONFECTIONERY
E. Milton Dexter
SWEETS
Pure Vermont
Maple Sugar
Also Maple Nut
Candy
1218
Spruce Street

RING'S CANDIES
Always Fresh
3343 Woodland Avenue
Telephone Baring 1415 Parcel Post

SWEETMEATS
Will send by Parcel Post a two-pound
box of high grade assorted Chocolate
carefully selected from the most popular
varieties of sweetmeats, crimped choco-
lates, nuts and fruits in cream, including
cherries, pineapple, walnut, almonds,
etc. Box mailed on receipt of
ONE DOLLAR. If not satisfied money
cheerfully refunded. H. J. JARVIS, 5912
Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
STEEGER & SONS
Polishing and Renovating of Pianos
and Furniture.
Piano Tuning and Repairing
531 Lancaster Ave. Tel. Baring 71-24-R

DECORATORS
Kier & Co.
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
& FURNISHINGS
1112 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

PRINTING
Printing
1224 SANSON
WHEN PROMISED
STREET

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES

With one or more copies 1 to 12 lines, 50 cts. per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 75 cts. per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, \$1.00 per line per insertion.

RATES

With one or more copies 1 to 12 lines, 50 cts. per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 75 cts. per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, \$1.00 per line per insertion.

LONDON

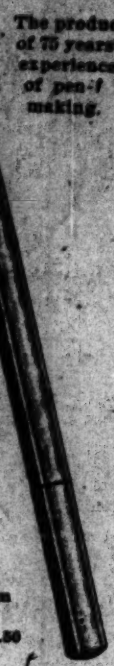
FOUNTAIN PENS

'SWAN' FOUNTAIN PENS

Give "Swans" this Christmas and New Year—and indeed at any time when occasion to give arises—because if there is one thing likely to be appreciated, used daily and valued by the recipient, it is a "Swan." The very fact of its being recognised as the best and most reliable is alone a delicate compliment. It is useful on account of its convenience, and absolutely reliable because of its always being in perfect working order. It is a gift which will last for years.

List free on request:
MAHIE, TODD & CO., Ltd.,
 70 and 80, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.
 Associated Branches:
MAHIE TODD & CO., Inc.,
 17, Maiden Lane, New York
 206, State St., South, Chicago

Prices:
 England from
 10s. 6d.
 U.S.A. from \$2.50



STATIONERS AND PRINTERS

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS



Stationery--Printing

Office Equipment

Illustrated Catalogues and Estimates Free
PARTRIDGE & COOPER, Ltd.
 191-2, Fleet St., E. C. Phone: 3366 City
 (Corner of Chancery Lane)
 Near the Site of OLD TEMPLE BAR

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HAND MADE UNDERCLOTHING

IS BEST FOR WEAR
 BECAUSE it can be fitted
 you can choose your own lace, etc.
 you can get better materials for less cost.
 you can have anything copied exactly.
 WE SHOULD LIKE YOU TO TRY OURS

SUSSEX LACE STUDIO, 34 South Street, EASTBOURNE

LAUNDRIES

LAUNDRY

The Langholme Laundry

POINT PLEASANT

Putney Bridge Road, S. W.

Price List on Application

OLD CASH FARM LAUNDRY
 3 and 5 Bloomsbury Avenue,
 Shepherd's Bush, W.
 BUSINESS SUCCESSES—Owing to the
 large increase in our business we had
 recently to acquire the next door premises.
 Dyeing and Cleaning in all its branches.
 MISS PURDY, Manageress
 Phone: 292 Hammersmith

HILLSIDE LAUNDRY

Chiswick Park, W.

DYERS AND CLEANERS

All charges strictly moderate

Knowle House Laundry

235, Acton Lane

CHISWICK, W.

HOTELS

Grafton Hotel

Tottenham Court Road, W. (opp. Maple's)

One of London's Latest Hotels.

Furnished throughout by Maple's.

Within easy reach of most

London termini. Close to

Hampstead Tube and Met.

Railway stations.

Moderate Charges.

Bed and Breakfast from 1s. 6d.

Full Board from 2s. 6d. Bath included.

APPLY MANAGER

Telephone: Grafton, London.

Phone: Museum 1127, 1128, 1129.

Near the British Museum.

KINGSLEY HOTEL

Hart St., Bloomsbury Sq., London

Passenger Lifts. Fireproof Floors.

Bedroom, Breakfast, Bath and Attendance.

on per night per person.

Full Tariff and Conditions on application.

Tel. "Bookcraft, London."

Phone: Museum 1232-3.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA. Essex.

The Proprietors of Boston Hall offer you a

happy and comfortable home, with free-

dom from all domestic responsibility, and

are prepared to make exceptional terms

to meet the present needs. No gratuities

allowed. Illustrated booklet on applica-

tion. Telephone Southern 582.

PRIVATE HOTEL, 31 Westbourne Ter-

race, near Hyde Park and 4 stations; single

beds and week-ends gladly catered for.

Most comfortable, modern terms. Tel. Park 158.

COMFORTABLE Boarding Establishment.

Excellent Continental Billiards, all

modern comforts, moderate terms. 142,

Abbey Rd., Hammersmith.

A HOME from home. Gas stove in bed-

room; bath, etc.; light; excellent cooking.

100 W. 1st St., New York City. Tel. 100.

RICHMOND, 41 Montague Rd.—Frying

pancakes; close to railway and park;

bath; 1s. 6d. Phone Richmond 44.

FARMAGE AGENTS.

CHAS. F. HORNCASTLE

Passage and Shipping Agent

Serving those about to travel to Canada

and all other parts of the world with

personal attention.

NO EXTRA REFERENCE INCURRED.

20 to 22, St. John's Place,

LONDON, E. C. 4. Phone: 1000.

INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.

LONDON

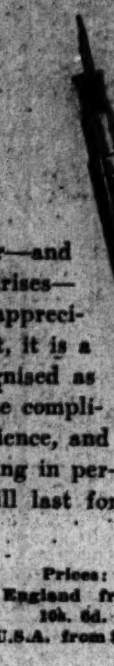
FOUNTAIN PENS

'SWAN' FOUNTAIN PENS

Give "Swans" this Christmas and New Year—and indeed at any time when occasion to give arises—because if there is one thing likely to be appreciated, used daily and valued by the recipient, it is a "Swan." The very fact of its being recognised as the best and most reliable is alone a delicate compliment. It is useful on account of its convenience, and absolutely reliable because of its always being in perfect working order. It is a gift which will last for years.

List free on request:
MAHIE, TODD & CO., Ltd.,
 70 and 80, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.
 Associated Branches:
MAHIE TODD & CO., Inc.,
 17, Maiden Lane, New York
 206, State St., South, Chicago

Prices:
 England from
 10s. 6d.
 U.S.A. from \$2.50



STATIONERS AND PRINTERS

Stationery--Printing

Office Equipment

Illustrated Catalogues and Estimates Free
PARTRIDGE & COOPER, Ltd.
 191-2, Fleet St., E. C. Phone: 3366 City
 (Corner of Chancery Lane)
 Near the Site of OLD TEMPLE BAR

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HAND MADE UNDERCLOTHING

IS BEST FOR WEAR
 BECAUSE it can be fitted
 you can choose your own lace, etc.
 you can get better materials for less cost.
 you can have anything copied exactly.
 WE SHOULD LIKE YOU TO TRY OURS

SUSSEX LACE STUDIO, 34 South Street, EASTBOURNE

LONDON

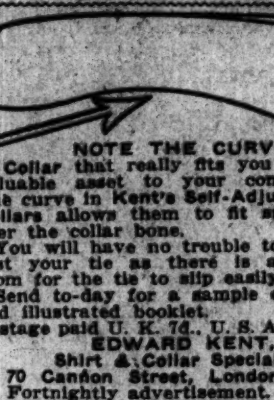
TABLE SUPPLIES



SEND FOR PRICE LIST

Orders of £a. value sent carriage paid.
 Some of our Specialties are:
 Ceylon Chocolates (drying and drinking)
 Quava Jelly
 Ceylon Cocoa
 Ceylon Marmalade
 Ceylon Chocolate confectionery
 This Association requires Agents for the sale of their produce in several districts of London and in most principal towns.
 Agents' names will be advertised in these columns if desired.
 The Ceylon Planters Direct Supply Association
 Phone: 1207 Central. 51, Road Lane, E. C.
 Agent: Bolton, Lancs. J. W. Walsh, 41, Shrewsbury Rd.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES



NOTE THE CURVE

A Collar that really fits you is a valuable asset to your comfort. The curve in Kent's Self-Adjusting Collars allows them to fit snugly over the collar bone.

You will have no trouble to adjust your tie as there is ample room for the tie to slip easily. Send to-day for a sample collar and illustrated booklet.

Postage paid U. K. 7d. U. S. A. 18c.
EDWARD KENT,
 Shirt & Collar Specialist,
 70 Cannon Street, London, E. C.
 Fortnightly advertisement.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

REMOVALS

Smithers & Sons

KINGSTON

ON THAMES

House Furnishers, Decorators, Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers

WAREHOUSING

PLUMBERS AND DECORATORS

CUTHBERTSON

BUILDER • DECORATOR •

DRAINAGE EXPERT • ETC.

TELEPHONE 613 VICTORIA

31A SYMONS ST

SLOANE SQUARE S.W.

E. C. BROWNE

Plumber, Decorator, General Contractor

Electrical Work of All Kinds

17, HORSEFERRY ROAD,

WESTMINSTER. Phone: Vio. 5477

OUTFITTERS

WOOR & CO.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

OUTFITTERS

Ladies' Blouses a Specialty

110, Victoria St., Westminster, S. W.

Phone: Victoria 1978

Also at CAMBRIDGE

FLORISTS

A GOOD SELECTION OF

BULBS

for growing in bowls, illustrated catalogue

with cultural directions, free.

ETHEL M. FELLIS (formerly KENT FOX)

18, Connaught St., Hyde Park, W.

Phone: Padd. 568.

Choice CUT FLOWERS

and foliage always on hand.

SEND TODAY

Old Coat and Skirt

Revised or cleaned, good as new.

SPECIALTY—Gentlemen's suits (in 3 days).

Real lace carefully cleaned and repaired.

Feathers, Boas, Gloves, Chiffons, Curtains.

Send for price list.

J. FAREY, 57 S. Molton St. W.

Phone: 5343 Mayfair.

HOSIERY

GENTLEMEN'S

Including

Irish Linen Mesh Underwear

THE IRISH STORES

(New Irish Direct Supply Ltd.)

3 Onslow Place, South Kensington, S.W.

Phone: 569 Kent.

LEATHER GOODS

BAGS, TRUNKS, ETC.

Repairs a Specialty

TOM HILL, Actual Maker

44, Albion Square (next to station)

Phone: Vio. 5499

PRINTING

For the Factory, Office, Shop or Home

HARTNOLL & SON

58 Robbarts St., Brighton. Brighton 1004

PHOTOGRAPHERS

OLGA BASWITZ

Artistic Photographs

Portraits in Watercolour

29-31, Hampden Road Ken. 470

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Sloane Employment Agency

81 Sloane Sq., London, S. W.

Phone: 6145 Victoria

Rooms and Schools Recommended

CUTLERS

J. GREGG & CO.

Hot Water and Electrical Engineers

Cutlery and Ironmongers

27 Sloane Square 194 Kensington

PICTURE FRAMING

J. MIDDLETON, 21 King's Rd., Chelsea

Established 30 years

TYPEWRITING

FACSIMILE LETTERS—All kinds typewritten

and facsimile. Best Bank, PRESIDENT

CLERK, 21 King's Rd., Chelsea, S. W.

LONDON

TABLE SUPPLIES

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

Orders of £a. value sent carriage paid.
 Some of our Specialties are:
 Ceylon Chocolates (drying and drinking)
 Quava Jelly
 Ceylon Cocoa
 Ceylon Marmalade
 Ceylon Chocolate confectionery
 This Association requires Agents for the sale of their produce in several districts of London and in most principal towns.
 Agents' names will be advertised in these columns if desired.
 The Ceylon Planters Direct Supply Association
 Phone: 1207 Central. 51, Road Lane, E. C.
 Agent: Bolton, Lancs. J. W. Walsh, 41, Shrewsbury Rd.

OLLIFF BROS.

PURVEYORS OF MEAT

13 Symonds St., Sloane Square, S. W.

Phone: 608 Kensington

TAILORS

Lesley, Lay & Lesley

CIVIL AND MILITARY

TAILORS

Morning Coat and Vest...from \$2.50

Jacket Suit...from \$3.00

Overcoats...from \$3.00

Trousers...from \$1.50

Breeches a specialty

Cash Dressing

25, BUCKLEBURY

Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

Phone: 8800 Bank.

PIANOS

Pianos—Organs

HARMONIUMS

New and Secondhand by the best Makers.

Exchanges, 5 to 65 gns. Hitting.

Tuning, Packing Pianos of Carriage. Repairs.

STAGG & SONS, Established 1867

50 Red Lion Street, HOLBORN, W. C.

WANTED

GOOD HOME offered to bright young

lady in return for assistance in paying

guest house, MISS E. M. WEBB, 51 Sinclair

Road, Kensington. Phone.

SCHOOLS

HEATH CROFT

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

28, Thurlow Road, Hampstead

Principal—MR. C. H. TASKER

A limited number of boys from 6 to 14

years prepared for Public Schools, Ox-

ford, etc.

Thorough Individual Tuition

Entire charge taken of boys abroad.

Prospectus, References and List of Suc-

cesses on application.

PENDENNIS COLLEGE, Streatham Com-

mon, S. W. London. Preparatory for Boys

and Girls. Modern methods. Large

classrooms. Recognized by Board of

Education. Modern methods. Special

musical training. If desired, Principal:

MISS GUNN.

ABBOTSFORD, Hanger Lane, Belling-

ham, W. High Class Boarding and

Day School for the daughters of Gen-

tlemen. Every home comfort. Highest re-

ference. Principals: Misses W. and O. Orr.

MILDELA, Grove Road, Wandsworth. Home

School for Girls. Modern methods. Large

classrooms. Entire charge Anglo-Indian

children. Mrs. & Miss Walters, Principals.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for girls and

boys. 1888 BELLEVUE, 108 Palace Gardens

terrace, London, W.

THE ABBEY, Beckenham, Kent

Preparatory School for Boys

Spacious Buildings Extensive Grounds

Apply PRINCIPAL

THE HALL, Beckenham, Kent—Good

class school for the daughters of Gen-

tlemen. Home comforts. Principals:

Misses Kay and Miss GILL.

WYBRIDGE, Surrey. Queen's College

(girls); place district; music and other

extra; tennis; highest references. MISS

DUNSTON, L.R.A.M. (Registered).

SEASIDE HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Portsmouth, Bournemouth, and Thanet.

For prospectus and particulars apply

MISS FLORENCE BARNES.

HIGH SCHOOL, MARPLE, CHESHIRE.

Specialty recommended for girls requiring

individual care. Prospectus on applica-

tion to the Principals. Misses Richardson.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN CLASSIFIED

LIVERPOOL

TABLE SUPPLIES

Send Your Orders to COOPER'S

in Church St., LIVERPOOL

You get the best of everything in all departments. Groceries, Fruit, Flowers, Hardware, etc.

New Catalogue Price List now issued. Copies free on request.

The Best Value to the Customer.

COOPER'S

Church Street, Liverpool

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CHANCE HENRY

OF **HARNETT ST.**

LIVERPOOL

is the highest grade of millinery and fur for making establishments in the North of England.

Helena Bailey

53 Hardman Street

Individual Tailor-made for All Occasions

Telephone: 2101

Parry

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WATERLOO CORSETS. Guaranteed 12 months. Unbreakable. MISS HERRIDGE, Doreen, Manlove Avenue, Calderstones.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

Philip, Son & Nephew, Ltd.

30 Church Street, LIVERPOOL

Up-to-date Stock of Books, Maps, Bibles and Prayer Books, Household Stationery, Fancy Goods, Artists' Materials, Toys and Games. Reliable Goods, Reasonable Prices. Send Us Your Enquiries.

PIANOS

VICKERS

THE PIANO EXPERT

Manufactures the celebrated VICKERS PIANO

Tuner to Royalty

SKILLED AND EFFICIENT TUNERS

Personal Supervision

1 to 5 Newton, Bold St., LIVERPOOL

Telephone: 2853 Royal

LEATHER GOODS

F. F. HUDSON

Handbags, Dressing Cases, etc.

Repair work a specialty.

1st Floor showrooms.

44, Manlove St., Liverpool.

The Book Bag Opp. Central Station.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

DAVIES

"The Golden Hand"

79 Church Street, LIVERPOOL

Shirts, Suits and Hosiery to Gentlemen

Established 1738

ALFRED H. HYDE, Tailor, 47 South John Street, Liverpool. Moderate prices. Personal attention.

HAIRDRESSERS

LADIES ONLY

HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURE

MAISON GROSSE LTD.

Bold Place (Top of Bold Street).

Nat. Telephone: 488 Royal.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS

W. R. MURPHY, Bookseller

79 Bonshaw St., Liverpool.

is at all times prepared to purchase Complete Libraries or Single Volumes. For immediate cash. Inquiries invited. Catalogues monthly and sent post free on request. Telephone: 2233 Royal.

BOOTMAKERS

Established 1839

THIERRY

5, Bold Street, Liverpool

Court and Military Bootmakers.

Also London and Manchester.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

COAL—THOS. H. WRIGHT & CO., Ltd.

188, Highgate Road, Liverpool

Best quality of coal at most moderate prices. 228 and 228 Crown Street, Liverpool. Telephone: 2041 Royal.

LAUNDRIES

TROY LAUNDRY

22 Stanley Road, Bold, Phone: 1204. Clothes delivered and returned. Every care given. Prices moderate.

BLACKPOOL

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

JONES & WALTON

Spillies, Corsets, Pajamas, Blackpool & BTHONG LINES. "Genuine Spillies Corsets," "Beacon Paper Patterns," "Beacon Dressmaking Classes."

LAUNDRIES

THE CROWN LAUNDRY

Portland Road, BLACKPOOL

Laundry work of every description carefully executed. Tel. 283.

ST. ANNE'S

BOOTMAKERS

FOR reliable boots and shoes go to A. THORNTON, North Crescent, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.

MISCELLANEOUS

CLOTHES PURCHASED

CLOTHES PURCHASED

Ladies' and Gents' Clothing Purchased Highest value given. Clothes on approval. **DIGGLES & TAYLOR**

2nd Floor, ROCHDALE

COB NUTS AND APPLES

COB NUTS & APPLES

from Kent, the garden of England. Nuts packed in bags of 12 lb. (and upwards). Apples in boxes containing about a bushel. **F. STANGER**, St. Mary Quay.

TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING

FOR Typewriting and Duplicating try **HARRISON & GIBSON**, 25 George Street, St. George's Place, Barry.

LEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Grand Pygmalion

YORKSHIRE'S GREAT SHOPPING CENTRE

For the best Value and most reliable Drapery, Silks, Millinery, Mantles, Furs and Fancy Goods, Furniture, Carpets and general Household furnishings of all kinds, you cannot do better than visit our vast stores. Our 40 departments, each a shop in itself, have always the very latest ideas and fashions to offer at moderate prices. Every visitor is at liberty to call and examine our goods without being in any way urged to buy. We believe that the visitor of to-day is the customer of to-morrow.

For particulars send for illustrated catalogue. Free for the asking.

Monteith, Hamilton & Monteith, Ltd.

GENERAL DRAPERS AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

Boar Lane, Bank Street, Trinity Street, LEEDS

Telephone: 230 Central. Telegrams: "Pygmalion, Leeds."

DOYLE

The Best CHINA HOUSE

Telephone 1708

For See-Ing Value in China and Glass

Illus. Catalogue Free. Mention Monitor

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Duraine

10, BOND STREET, LEEDS

EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS

GOWN, COSTUME AND BLOUSE SPECIALISTS

Telephone No. 3753

Spirella

MISS ROGERS

Calvert Chambers

8 Commercial St., LEEDS

Guaranteed unbreakable and non-rustable

Consultations by appointment

High Class Millinery

AND

TAILOR MADE COSTUMES

LOWEST PRICES

SATISFACTION ASSURED

S. CHAFFER & SON, Ltd.

6, New Bridge & 3, Lowerhead Row

Telephone 3513

BOOTMAKERS

E. BARROWS & SON

FOOTWEAR

to your measure, immediately by the Pedograde System

Ask or write for illustrated folder

10 King Edward Street, LEEDS

Telephone 473

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

ALBERT INNES

A. I. E. E.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

AND CONTRACTOR

2, ALBION PLACE, LEEDS

Telephone 1821

Specialty—Country House Lighting

High Class Work. Estimates Free.

RESTAURANTS

JACOMELLI

Restaurant and Cafe

Levees and Dinners a Specialty

Best catering in Leeds.

52 Boar Lane, LEEDS

Telephone 3263

TABLE SUPPLIES

HAROLD ROBERTS

FOR FRESH MEATS

Hyde Park Corner, LEEDS

Phone: 2507 Central

TRY G. WALKER

Hyde Park Corner (Opposite Post Office).

Tel. 137 Headingley, LEEDS.

HOME-MADE JAM, Marmalade, Chutney and Pickles.

For prices apply Mrs. Bruce, 35 Manor Road, Headingley, Leeds.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

F. SCRIMSHAW

40 Woodhouse Lane, LEEDS

Streak Portraits at reasonable prices.

AT HOME PORTRAITURE

A Specialty. Distance no object.

TAILORS

S. B. GILLATT

Ladies' and Gentlemen's TAILOR

8-5 King Edward Street, LEEDS

PRINTERS

Printing and Stationery

Prompt Attention and Fair Prices for

Printers and Stationery

From STENBRIDGE & CO., Ltd.

Top of Albion Street, LEEDS.

Tel. 1121

HAIR DRESSERS

R. HICKMAN

Boar Lane, Opp. Trinity Church, LEEDS

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser

We sell every Toilet requisite that a Lady or Gentleman requires.

CABINET MAKER AND SHOP FITTER

B. INGLE

Makes of All Tight Windows and Cases

Workshop: Back Harrison St.

Headstone: 13 CHURCH RD., Hyde Park, Leeds

CABS AND TAXIS

BUCKTON'S "We Never Sleep"

LEEDS. Tel. 1877.

Chaplin La. Woodhouse La.

WEDDINGS A SPECIALTY

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

GARTER AND FRANKLAND

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

Hyde Park, Leeds. Tel. C. 510

SHEFFIELD

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

IF YOU DESIRE

CANNED GOODS

Fruits, Vegetables, Fish or Meats of choice quality at reasonable prices. Write for price list.

TO AMERICAN READERS

We will with pleasure execute commissions for chocolates, sweets, biscuits and canned food for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

GREAT BRITAIN

Personal attention given.

"Quality" Biscuit Co.

Northall Market Hall, SHEFFIELD.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

"DOREEN"

HIGH CLASS MILLINERY

Exclusive and Dainty Designs at Reasonable Prices.

243 Glossop Rd., SHEFFIELD

FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS

Johnson & Appleyards, Ltd.

CABINET MAKERS

and Upholsterers

Estimates free for Interior Decorations, Removals, Church, Office and House Furnishings.

George St. SHEFFIELD

No. 5.18. Price 75s

HATTERS

A. BRESFORD.

Depot for "Two" Hats.

HATTER

and

HOSIER

54 THE MOOR, SHEFFIELD.

TAILORS AND HAT MAKERS

FOR GOOD STYLE AND BEST VALUE

HAYCOCK & JARMAN

THE CITY TAILORS

10 FINESTONE ST., SHEFFIELD

RESTAURANTS

THE GAMBIT CAFE

Commercial Street, Sheffield

HIGH CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Headquarters, Sheffield Chess Club

Tel. 240

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS

LOXLEY BROS. LTD.

Printers and Stationers

Account Book Makers

FARGATE, SHEFFIELD

HEATING AND VENTILATING

ALFRED GRINDROD & CO.

Heating and Ventilating Engineers

19 Shearwater Road, Sheffield

Telegrams: "Grindrod, Sheffield"

Phone: 3290

HULL

BOOTMAKERS

M. S. HALLER & SON

Boot and Shoe Dealers

Agents for

"K." "QUEEN" & "BECTIVE"

FOOTWEAR

50 Market Place

Tel: 263-Y Cent. HULL

OUTFITTERS

S. C. BASTOW

Hosier, Glover,

Gentlemen's Outfitter

8, Silver St., and 2, 4, 6, 8, Arcade, HULL

ALSO LADIES' OUTFITTER

Nat. Tel. 2850

UMBRELLA SPECIALISTS

A Really Good Umbrella

IS THE GRINSTEAD MAKE

We make it ourselves and we know exactly what is in it.

Best possible value for least money always. Come and see them.

GRINSTEADS

Umbrella Specialists

11, Whitefriargate, HULL.

REDWOOD CREOSOTED

Roping Process

Fencing and Gates

Farm Buildings

Richard Wade Sons & Co., Ltd.

HULL, Dept. C.

BEVERLEY

WATCHMAKERS

PEXTON & HEAPS, Ltd.

Watchmakers, Gold and Silversmiths

Repairs a Specialty

25 TOLL GATE, BEVERLEY

Nat. Telephone 180

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

T. R. SNOW

Millinery and Dressmaking

General Drapery at lowest prices.

3 North Bar St., Beverley, Telephone: 180

BELFAST

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

SHIRT WAISTS—Ladies' own material made up; highly recommended; and best measurements. Mailing list, Ed. M.H. 1078, 41 Farnham St., Belfast.

GLASGOW

BOOTS AND SHOES

"FITWELL"

37 Renfield Street, GLASGOW

SPECIALISTS IN

MEN'S FOOTWEAR

THREE BRANDS

"FITWELL" "SELECTA" "ONOGA"

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

TABLE SUPPLIES

ON RECEIPT of Postal Order value of 40/- I will send you, post free, four of the finest quality—Pineapple, Apricot, Peach, Pear, and Pineapple.

JAMES WARDLE

Canned Goods Merchant

71, Dunlop Street, Glasgow

SHIP BROKERS

ERL ANSTENSEN

SHIPBROKER

88 HOPE ST., GLASGOW

Telegrams: "Anstensen"

EDINBURGH

BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN

George Gibson & Son

SPECIALISTS IN

Finest Hams

Bacon's Best Quality

SELECTED Butter and Cheese

OF EXCELLENT FLAVOUR

Country orders carefully attended to.

44 QUEENSFERRY STREET

Telephone No. 2236 Central

PLUMBERS AND ELECTRICIANS

WM. S. MORRISON & CO.

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS AND ELECTRICIANS

13A, George Street, EDINBURGH

Baths, Wash Hand Basins, Gas and Electric Radiators.

Boiler Shakers and Incandescent Burners fitted up in Town and Country by Experienced Workmen.

Phone: 1221 Central. Established 1796

IRISH LINEN

The Irish Linen Warehouse

2, Castle Street, Edinburgh

Specialists in Household Linen and Blankets

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY

Telephone: 4712 Central

OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANT

Contractor to H.M. Government.

WILLIAM FOSTER

Drysalts, Oil and Colour Merchant, and Paints, Colours, and Varnishes

Brushes of every variety.

Household Goods of Best Quality Kept in Stock.

Telephone 260 Central

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

JAMES GRAY & SON

Latest designs of Floor and Table Lamps, Dainty Silk Lamp Shades, Dinner Table Candles, Candlesticks, Oil Heating Stoves, Oil Hanging Lamps for Halls, Churches, etc.

29 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

Every inquiry receives careful personal attention. Catalogues and all information free on request.

Telephone Central 7484

LEATHER GOODS

W. & J. MILNE, Ltd.

USEFUL GIFTS

Hand Bags, Purse, Letter and Writing Cases, Dressing and Attache Cases, Luncheon Cases, etc.

Wristlet Watches

126, Princess Street, EDINBURGH

Telephone: 2268 Central

BOOKBINDING

HENDERSON & BISSET

Law and General Bookbinders

61 Frederick Street. Phone 475 Central

(To Her Majesty, Queen Victoria)

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES

THE MORLICH McLEOD HANDWORK STUDIOS

(Mrs. Hamish Mackay)

8 and 10 Albert Hall Buildings, Edinburgh

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MISS HALL

DRESSMAKER AND COSTUMEUR

SPIRELLA CORSETIERE

61, Shandwick Place

MISS YORKSTON

Court Dressmaker and Spillies Corsetiere

These Corsets are washable and unbreakable

20 George Street, Edinburgh

Telephone No. 533 Central

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

DAVID FENDER

Hosier, Shirt-maker and Hatter

40, Shandwick Place, EDINBURGH

Telephone: 11632 Central. Bath. 1893

WINTER UNDERCLOTHING

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS

GEO. STEWART & CO.

Writing Requisites for Soldiers and Sailors at Home and Abroad

Telephone 4015 Central. 23 George Street

COAL

FAMILY COAL MERCHANT

ANDREW STEWART, Colliery Agent

Marshall Coal Depot, Victoria Road, Edinburgh. Telephone 233-X Central

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING—MISS WALLER

PA. 578 Central

DUBLIN

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Ermine Jacket, 50s. 6d. Made to match 4 Gu.

Furs re-modelled and repaired on the premises

J. M. BARNARD, Ltd.

Manufacturing Furriers

100, Grafton Street, DUBLIN

Write for Style Book

COYLE

LADIES' TAILOR

COURT DRESSMAKER

FURRIER

Furs remodeled, dyed and cleaned

24, Grafton Street, DUBLIN

G. P. MUMFORD

LADIES' TAILOR, FURRIER

Special attention to foreign and colonial orders.

18 and 19 Suffolk Street, DUBLIN

HAT AND GOWN SHOP

For the latest fashions controlled by taste and economy

Proprietor: Mrs. Arthur Bellingham

37 Dawson Street

HAIRDRESSERS

COIFFEURS—LADIES AND CHILDREN

Experts in hair waving, Manicure. A large variety of hair ornaments always in stock.

22 Grafton Street, Dublin

Telephone 2236

SYDNEY

MISS HORWOOD

LADIES' TAILOR

AND COSTUMEUR

Ladies' and Children's Outfitter

183 PITT STREET, SYDNEY

W. NICHOLSON

High-Class Tailor and Costume Maker

40 Castlereagh Street, SYDNEY

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Vale & Pearson

Printers and Stationers

2 Castlereagh Street, SYDNEY

ACCOMMODATIONS

MACQUARIE HOUSE

189 Macquarie St., Opp Botanical Gardens

SYDNEY

HIGH CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS

Phone City 4485

JEWELERS

Wm. Farmer & Co. Limited

34 Hunter Street, SYDNEY

Jewellers and Watchmakers

AGENTS

HALCOMBE & CO.

PROPERTY SALESMEN

VALUATORS AND ESTATE AGENTS

Money to lend on mortgage. Rents collected. Estates managed.

Elton Chambers, 22B Pitt St.

Telephone 733 City

SYDNEY

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

RAINE AND HORNE

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, ATTORNEYS UNDER POWERS AND VALUATORS

RENTS AND INTERESTS, ETC. COLLECTED

ESTATES MANAGED

HARDWARE

"The House of Noted Low Prices" for

General Hardware, Drapery Furnishings, Tools of Trade

NOCK & KIRBY, Ltd.

125-124 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

H. A. TAYLOR

MODERN PAINT WORKS

Subsidiary of Huddington & Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers and Export Painters and Decorators

Tel. Fed. 622. Damp Proofing a Specialty

DAIRY PRODUCTS

THE DAIRY FARMERS' Co.-op. MILK

Co. Ltd.—Head office: 220, Pitt St., Sydney. Tel. M. 2001. Branch office: Lane Cove Road, N. Sydney. Tel. N. 8. 261.

LAUNDRIES

STANDARD STRAIN LAUNDRY

High class work done. 125-126 Darling Street, Syd. Tel. City 2441

SYDNEY MERCHANTS

May send monthly advertisements to J. O'BRIEN, Somerset House, Moles Street.

DUBLIN

STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS

COMBRIDGE, Ltd.

12 and 20 Grafton Street, DUBLIN

Fountain Pen Specialists

WRITE FOR LIST

LAUNDRIES

WHITECHURCH LAUNDRY

CO., Ltd.

RATHFARNHAM, CO. DUBLIN

All personal linen hand done, and great bleaching a specialty.

Charming situation in country, 3 miles from Dublin.

Motor van service to all districts. Please ask for price list. Telephone Rathfarnham 1.

GLOVES

SQUIER (formerly SUPPLE)

Exclusive Glove. Moderate Prices; List Free. 24, Grafton Street, DUBLIN.

RESTAURANTS

CAFE CAIRO

Light Lunches a Specialty

DUBLIN, 59 Grafton Street

TABLE SUPPLIES

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCERS, 23, St. Frederick St.

Best fresh Butter, Cream, Eggs, Honey, home-made Jam, Jelly.

BROWN BREAD SPECIALIST

South Anne St., Grafton St. try our brown bread, cakes, etc.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. COOPER, 115 Lower Baginot St.

Well furnished apartments; good cooking and attendance; board if required. Telephone: Dublin 4779.

HOTELS

COLLEGE HOTEL

College Street, Dublin. Centrally situated. Comfortable, quiet bedrooms. Moderate tariff.

WANTED

VISITING GOVERNERS

has some hours to spare. Superior French, music, etc. MISS HANNIET, 11 Appian Way, Dublin.

DRAPERIES AND CLOTHING

DAVID JONES LTD.

FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

IN

DRAPERY

FURNITURE

CLOTHING

The House of Quality

INSURANCE

Fire Insurance

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

Funds £8,300,000

80 Pitt Street, SYDNEY

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.

FIRE AND PLATE GLASS

Funds exceed £23,000,000

Pitt and Hunter Sts., SYDNEY

Persons wishing to Insure Property

will receive prompt and careful attention.

H. S. LARSEN, 15 Market St., SYDNEY

Tel. 1023 Cen.

T. FERRIS

INSURANCE BROKER

Union Bank Chambers, 69, Pitt Street

Fire, Marine, Plate Glass and Guarantee

Assurance effected at lowest rates

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

STOVES & RANGES

Hot Water Apparatus and Reliable Plumbing

For the best see

JAMES WARD, Ltd.

501 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY, N. & W.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS

LOOSEN'S CAFE

51 Castlereagh Street, SYDNEY

(Three doors from the Hotel Australia).

This high-class Cafe Restaurant is well situated in the center of the city of Sydney and is known for its excellence in catering.

MELBOURNE

DRAPEES

Craig, Williamson

PTY LTD

Supply Everything for Ladies' Gents' and Children's Wear and Furnishings for the Home

4/25 Elizabeth Street, MELBOURNE

ART FLOREST

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES

With cash or delivery: 10 to 12 lines, 15c per line per week; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per week; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per week.

RATES

With cash or delivery: 10 to 12 lines, 15c per line per week; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per week; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per week.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

TOPEKA, KANS.

TOPEKA, KANS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

HOLIDAY GIFTS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

STORAGE

DEPARTMENT STORES

DEPARTMENT STORES

Personal Greeting Cards for Christmas

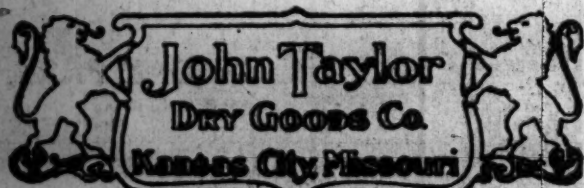
THERE is a note of individuality about Greeting Cards that are made to your order, making the message they bear seem more personal. We have an assortment of upwards of 200 different designs from which you can make your selections. On these your name and address will be printed. Prices range from \$2.50 to \$5.00 the dozen, with special prices on larger quantities.

Those who prefer to have their cards engraved after their own ideas will find us prepared to give many helpful recommendations and to carry out any personal designs you may have.

Orders should be placed as early as possible to insure delivery in plenty of time.

Stationery Department,
Walnut Street Floor.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company



Particular attention is called to a most comprehensive showing of

HANDSOME BOX STATIONERY

Very fine and attractive papers in white and delicate tints, plain or with initial. Note and correspondence sizes, for personal use or gifts.

Enter, the Gift Season

With becoming modesty we admit that this store is the most popular place for unusual and distinctive gifts for women and men.

Our customers require the best attention of our salesmen, and this becomes an impossibility as The Day approaches, so we advise you to take advantage of the early days of December.

Wool Brothers

1020-22-24-26 Walnut.

MARK CROSS LEATHER GOODS AND NOVELTIES here only in Kansas City

KODAKS

The Highest Grade Material and best workmen to be had, together with quick service, produce the quality in our KODAK WORK, which is responsible for your enormous business. Send for price list and free sample, 1010 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

SHOES

BESSE AVERY CO.
Latest Novelties, Greatest Values, Ladies' and Children's Shoes.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

HOTELS

THE MONTAGUE
419 West Eleventh Street
European; Rooms single or en suite, reasonable rates. Conv. to street cars. Walking distance of shops and theatres.

RESTAURANTS

Gloyd Building Restaurant
501 Walnut Street
MRS. E. J. EDWARDS, Proprietor
Good home cooking served from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ACCOUNTANTS

NORMAN L. THOMAS, JR.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
501 Commercial Building

To a Woman

A gift from Kline's is an expression of a keener understanding of the real spirit of gift-giving. Not a transient thought, a gift of the moment only, but one that carries the pleasure of its giving every time the article is worn by it.

Blouse,
Silk Stockings,
Gloves,
Silk Sweater,
Negligee, Silk or
Muslin Underwear.

Kline's
"COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
TO THE FEMININE"

Kansas City Cincinnati
St. Louis Detroit

PRINTING

Tiernan Dart Printing Co.

CATALOGUE WORK
PRINTING
BLANK BOOKS
BINDING

312-314 West 6th Street
Kansas City, Missouri

SAVE ON YOUR PRINTING

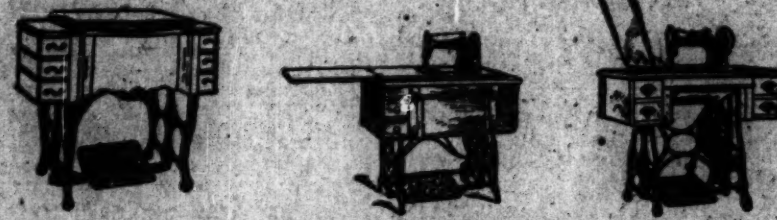
Special prices on office stationery, office and factory forms, salesmen's order blanks, bills, etc., etc. GENERAL OFFICE PRINTING CO. Home Phone Main 525.

ADVERTISING

Advertising and Selling Literature
FRANKLIN—specialty—PRINTED
Sales Letters, Booklets, Catalogs, Fold-ers and entire campaigns. Also constructive criticism and research.
J. H. CRAIG
501 Walnut Street
Home Phone Main 525.

FURNITURE

The Hocquard Furniture Co.
"Factory to Fireplace"
Turns it around
1225-26 Grand Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.



New Sewing Machines Are Reduced for the Holidays

WE know that hundreds of women from out of town will spend the holiday season here—hundreds of women who want and need a new Sewing Machine. For them, and the women of Kansas City, we have planned this sale.

The savings vary on the different machines—the majority will save you a \$5 or \$10 bill. Prices range from \$12.50 to \$50. Our specials are:

SINGER 66 AT \$37.50 THE FREE MACHINES, \$25
WHEELER & WILSON, \$25 GRANT MACHINES, \$18.50
LUCIA MACHINES, \$15.50 DOMESTIC ROTARY, \$28.50

In many styles—choice of birdseye maple, mahogany, Girasole walnut and fumed oak. All with drop heads. Every machine is fully guaranteed. Besides these sale prices—you have the privilege of paying

\$1 Down and \$1 a Week

or buy on our Easy Payment Club plan—we arrange payments to suit your convenience.

We Are Exclusive Agents for the Famous Domestic Sit-Right Machines

They were among the first Sewing Machines to show the new central needle. This improvement allows the operator to sit directly in front of the needle—a position which is most comfortable and natural.

The Domestic Sit-Right has many other new and wonderful features which our demonstrator will gladly show you.

Needles and Supplies for All Machines Here.

Repair Work Done by Competent Men.

Jones' Sewing Machine Dept., Main St. Balcony

THE JONES STORE CO.

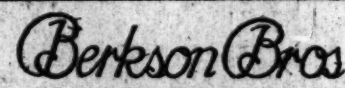
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



STREET DRESSES
"SEMI EVENING" GOWNS
DANCING FROCKS
EVENING GOWNS
Millinery Suits Coats

218 East Eleventh Street Opposite Hotel Kupper



1108-1110 Main Street
The Season's Most Authoritative Modes in

SUITS, COATS,
SKIRTS, WAISTS,
STREET DRESSES
EVENING GOWNS
FURS AND MILLINERY
Correspondence invited.

KERR'S CORSET SHOP
303 Lillie Bldg., Cor. 11th and Walnut Sts.
A variety of the latest Improved Corset Models in Back Lace. Prices \$1 to \$20. La Camille Front Lace Corsets a Specialty. Prices \$2 to \$25.

MILLINERY

CHISHOLM
Linwood and Gillham Road
Tailored and Dress Hats for Ladies and Misses
Furs Remodeled. Bell S. 2332-W.

Egner

\$5 and \$10 Hats a Specialty
We Do Remodeling
216 East 11th St.
Home Phone 5009 Main

LIGHTING FIXTURES

LIGHTING FIXTURES



HOLIDAY GIFTS
Beautiful Electroliters
We intend that every transaction shall be satisfactory to each customer; that it may be a real pleasure for him to extend his patronage. Special attention given to church lighting and large auditoriums.

WESTERN CHANDELIER COMPANY
1334 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.
H. GOODFARB. A. JACOBSON.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Take Elevator Save \$5 to \$10
\$18, \$20 and \$25 Silk-Lined Suits and Overcoats \$15

It's the new plan of 2nd Floor Clothes Selling, which eliminates high GROUND FLOOR RENTS, DELIVERIES, CREDIT ACCOUNTS and hundreds of SUPERFLUOUS EXPENSES—and YOU save the difference.

KANSAS CITY Second Floor S. E. Cor. 10th and Walnut
ST. LOUIS Second Floor N. E. Cor. 5th and Olive

Jamerson Clothes Shops

HATS—ALL STYLES \$2 and \$3

WOOLWORTH HAT CO.
827 WALNUT ST.
(Opp. Commerce Building)

HAT CLEANERS

NATIONAL HAT CO.
HAT CLEANING
Old Hats Made New, Cleaned and Blocked
210 W. 5TH STREET
H. Phone M-4749

CLEANERS AND DYERS

COUNTRY CLUB
Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.
WESTPORT and BROADWAY
"We Please Exciting Patrons."
Phone South 3028

INSURANCE

MAIL THIS ADVERTISEMENT TO
LYLE STEPHENSON, The Insurer
By return mail, Household Inventory, Expressly valuable in case of fire. Reimbursement 10th st. ent. R. A. Long Bldg.

MERCHANTS IN KANSAS CITY
Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative.
N. E. RITCHIE, 716 Commerce Bldg.
Both phones Main 2853
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CLEANING AND PRESSING

EUREKA
CLEANERS & PRESSERS
KANSAS CITY
3442-44 Brooklyn
Parcel Post orders given prompt attention

HAIRDRESSERS

Lemmon Hair Shop
Permanent Wave
201 Sharp Bldg., Eleventh and Walnut Sts.
FRANCO-AMERICAN SHOP
Hairdressing—Shampooing—Manicuring
405 Gordon & Kappel Bldg.
MRS. N. C. HARRIS, Home M-7129

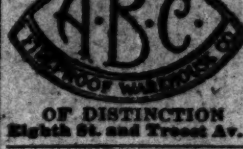
GROCERS

KEENEY & KEEVER
Groceries and Meats
4503 TROOST AVENUE
Home Phone No. 414 Bell Phone No. 3293

TAILORS

E. S. SILKWOOD, TAILOR
127 East 12th St.
Home Phone Main 2929

THE SIGN



FLORISTS

OF DISTINCTION
Eighty St. and Tenth St. Fireproof Storage
N. E. Cor. 10th St. and Grand Ave.
Telegraphic orders solicited. Prices reasonable. Both telephones Main 1955.

REAL ESTATE

FRANK A. UPDEGRAFF
REAL ESTATE—LOANS
ESTATES MANAGED
1215 Waldheim Bldg. Both tel. M-1787

JEWELERS

FURMAN BROS.
Watchmakers and Jewelers. Repairing a Specialty. 108 E. 10th St.

LAUNDRIES

SILVER LAUNDRY
"THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY"
FAMILY WORK DRY CLEANING
CLEAN TOWEL DEPARTMENT
1012-1020 CAMPBELL ST.
Bell Main 710 Home tel. Main 3508

WICHITA, KANSAS

DEPARTMENT STORES

Wichita's Progressive Dept. Store

Boston Store

Mail Orders Solicited—We Pay the Parcel Post

Department Store

GEORGE INNES COMPANY

As Good for the Price, No Matter What the Price

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

GREENFIELD'S

Clothing, Furnishing, Hats

Boys' Department, 2nd Floor

"QUALITY CORNER"

SHOES

Morgan Bros.

Good Shoes—That's All

108 East Douglas Avenue

HARDWARE

STEEL

HARDWARE CO.

Quality Hardware Delivered Promptly

117 N. Main Phone Market 1948

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE REDFERN

CLOAK COMPANY

"Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments"

120 NORTH MAIN STREET

CLOTHING

Your Clothes Difficulties

Are Lessened When You Remember

"There's No Place Like Holmes"

211 East Douglas

MARKETS

Butler's Meat Market

Booth Fish, Cat and Halibut

Booth Oysters, Seafoods and Cakes

115 S. Topeka Both Phones 294

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

The Kitchenette, BUILDING

One of the most popular cafes in the State of Kansas

Orchestra Noon and Evening

GROCERIES

GROCERIES, Fresh Meats and Fruits a Specialty. We deliver. Tel. Market 5180 and 6181. A. J. WRIGHT, 561 West Douglas.

HATTERS

THE MORRIS HATS

ONE PRICE—\$5.00 QUALITY

104 East Douglas

PRINTERS AND BINDERS

THE MCCORMICK-ARMSTRONG PRESS

Commercial Printing, Send for copy of "Impression" 125 S. Market

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Fred H. Reed, 119 E. Doug. Ave. Photographer

BAKERIES

WOLF—115 S. Main

Bread and Pastries, Wholesale and Retail

LAUNDRIES

FEELLESS STEAM LAUNDRY and Dry Cleaners, 245 North Market St. Phone Market 5500 and 5511. SELOVER & SONS, Props. We solicit your patronage.

WICHITA MERCHANTS

May send advertising for the Monitor to L. A. NEEDLES, 304 Murdock Building.

JOPLIN, MO.

COAL

High Grade Hard and Soft Coal

Actual weight and prompt delivery at reasonable prices

NORTH COAL COMPANY

528 Joplin Street. Phone 498

KALAMAZOO

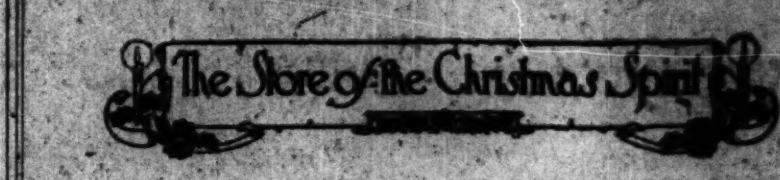
CLEANING AND DYEING

For FIRST-CLASS CLEANING try "THE PARS"

222 W. Main. Kalamazoo. Phone 157

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Advertisers may send advertising for the Monitor to MRS. E. A. CARPENTER, 210 W. Main Street.



"The Store of the Christmas Spirit" is gloriously ready to help in your Christmas plans—ready on tip-toe to serve you in every way possible.

This store is now a great treasure-house all aglow with the spirit of Christmas. You will find Christmas merchandise of every kind and description—all new, good and worthy. You will find an absence of the tawdry, the make-believe and the gift and tin of show—without quality. You will find gifts worth giving, and so many of them of every nature in every department on every floor of this great "Store of the Christmas Spirit" that to contemplate it all might be bewildering. Yet every thing is displayed so systematically, in fact so scientifically, that this store will prove to be not only the best store to buy in but the easiest store to "get around in" to shop in, to find what you want in.

Just as it is, and always has been, the store of unequalled values in good merchandise the year around—so it is at Christmas time.

OUT-OF-TOWN FOLKS VISITING IN TOPEKA

are invited to make this store their headquarters and avail themselves of the many conveniences at their disposal. Parcels and suit cases may be left at the Free Check Stand in Annex; there are Free Telephones; a Rest Room for women and children on the second floor, and as good a lunch room and soda fountain as you can find in town is located on the Annex Bridge. We refund railroad fares on amount of purchase and prompt parcel post charges to any point in the state on all except fragile merchandise. THE WARREN M. CROSBY CO.

CLOTHIERS

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

The Finest Clothing Store in the West calls your attention to the fact that

"WE ARE READY FOR CHRISTMAS"

Stocks most comprehensive. Useful gifts carefully and reasonably priced to please all. A visit to this store will prove a pleasure. Lookers as welcome as buyers.

STORES: TOPEKA, KANS. Kansas City, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo. (Plymouth) Emporia, Kansas.

Auerbach & Guetel The Palace Clothing Co.

DRY GOODS

QUALITY We Give and Redeem Surety Coupons Ladies', Misses' and Children's Ready-to-Wear

Crockett Merc. Co. 222 KANSAS AVE. DRY GOODS

PRINTING THE Mail Printing House GEORGE M. CRAWFORD, Manager Capper Bldg., Topeka, KANSAS Phone 3510

WALL PAPERS AND PAINTS H. C. LANG Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc. Telephone 682. 908 KANSAS AVENUE

BOOKBINDING BOOKS REBOUND BOOKS REPAIRED THE WESTERN BINDERY Book Binding 607 Jackson St., TOPEKA, KANSAS Tel. No. 3788

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES Hair, Mariniello and Doll, Repair Shop Topeka, Kansas 333 Kansas Avenue

HOLIDAY GIFTS MRS. LETABD HEADLEE Inexpensive Hand Painted China for Christmas gifts. Firing daily 114 West 8th Street, TOPEKA, KANS.

NEW YORK CITY STORAGE AND MOVING

BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO. 18 BROADWAY NEW YORK Transients and house removals. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO. 18 Broadway, New York

NEW YORK Merchants may send advertising for the Monitor to MRS. D. C. ROOT, 111 N. 3rd St. Independence, Mo.

INDEPENDENCE, MO. JEWELERS Sturges Jewelry Company JEWELERS Stationers and School Supplies INDEPENDENCE, MO.

GROCERIES Dooley's Quality Market Solicits your patronage for FANCY GROCERIES AND CHOICE MEATS Independence, Mo. West Side Bk.

SMITH BROS. Staple and Fancy Groceries Extra Grades of Fresh and Salt Meats Both phones ENGLEWOOD STATION

CLEANING Englewood Cleaners Quality is long remembered after prices are forgotten. WORK GUARANTEED Englewood Station. Bell Phone Fairmount 499

INDEPENDENCE, MO. Merchants may send advertising for the Monitor to MRS. D. C. ROOT, 111 N. 3rd St. Independence, Mo.

CENTRAL

NIVILLE, ILL (Cont.)

A LEWMA—Frost Our Age
for all occasions. Jewelry, Leather
and a Good Many More. Location
at 21 N. Vermilion. Phone 211-21

KINGSTON COAL CO.
of coal, 625 Walnut St. Phone 38

PHILLIPS LAUNDRY CO.
Washers of Men's Fine Linen
at 21 N. Vermilion. Phone 211-21

DRY—Medium and High Gr
ature and RUGS. 31 and 3

LADIES' SHOP—Art
military, ostrich feathers dy
stured. Stamping. 126 Vermilion St

EVANSTON, ILL.

CITY NATIONAL BANK
erica and domestic remittanc
Bank Deposit Vault.

COKE WOOD—Selected qual
full weights. Prompt service. ED
and J. E. HIGDON, Evanston, Ill.
Wilmette. Tel. 145

CTIONS, CANDY, ICE CREAM
and SODA. Everybody goes to
ROBOLD, 606 and 617 Davis St.

GOODS—WILLIAM S. LORD
Entered 1914. 1418 N. LaSalle
LIMED AND UNTIMED HATS
clusive Patterns in Model Hats

CARPET CLEANING CO.
clearing up old problems of Oriental
Domestic Rug. Reasonable price
satisfaction guaranteed. L. H. KOSHIA
1110 N. LaSalle St. Phone 277

IRON FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
Moving, Packing, Chaffs and Ta
or rent. Main office 1621 Benson Av
and back lane Waists, Brassiere
clothing. MISS BOLTON, 601 Davis
St. Phone 213

RIES—HENRY J. SUMR, the Ba
Grocer. Gives personal attention to
of customers. 614 Davis St.

DRESSING, MANICURING, SHAM
and hair. MISS M. L. LORD
interviews by Tel. Evanston 1024.

ERY—Leaders in exclusive styles
material and workmanship. M. Mc
ALSON & CO. 614 Davis St.

SEIDEL'S
BREADS, ROLLS AND CAKES
1200 900 Chicago Ave.

TAILOR
JOSEPH F. PIERSEN
614 Davis Street

OAK PARK, ILL.

H. BLASE, Market and Grocer
47-19 N. St. Oak Park, Ill.
Tel. Oak Park 340-341.

GROCHER AND MARKET
GARBERS BROS.

PEORIA ILL

FEORIA, ILL.

Raft and Oriental Rugs. Bagged and repaired. SLEMAN AND COMPANY

LBS FOR PAIL PLANTING
Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, etc.
CLARK & CO. ST. CLAIR STREET

E STORE OF SATISFACTION

DEPARTMENT STORE:
RUGS & KUHNS CO.
BIG WAGON STORE,
business said to be three times that
in the state, outside Chicago, Mail

E GRAVES
UPGRADE MILLINERY
USE OF CENTRAL ILLINOIS

PURE RUGS AND DRAPERIES OF
J. BULACH-MARSHALL CO., Inc.
groceries. Phone Main 414

RIES - F. C. BARTLEY CO.
Groceries. Phone Main 414

Grade Groceries: low prices good
your trade appreciated. "enny"
C. J. M. T. Main 908

- FAHNESTOCK, High Road

Best companies and efficient service
NG'S FAMOUS DUTCH BLACK
OLATES. Parcel post orders

erty listed. 426 Main St.
MRS. H. B. SMITH
MILBURN Phone Main 238
BERNARD & CO.—A department
that aims to offer best merchandise
at lowest prices.
SACTION Guaranteed or Money
Backed. THE THOMPSON COAL
and Ice Siding Co., both phones 457.
For your Christmas presents at Posi-
tively china shop—PFEIFFER'S—
are in business.
The most complete line of men's,
women's, boys' and children's footwear.
Milton. Tel. 733.
and rubber goods for the whole
country. Lowest possible prices.
N & Metzger, 117 S. Adams St.
THE B. AND O.
Chicago Illinois Greenleaf Outlets
for all kinds of Goods. Fulton Sta.
We appreciate your patronage on the
part of our service. Try us. FREELESS
DRESSING & DYING CO. 614 Main St.

QUINCY, ILL.

C. F. A. BEHRENSMEYER
QUALITY MEATS Fourth
S. Eighth & 1133 Broadway
MADE Bread and Cakes. Party
Casseroles. GORDON LOVELACE, 714
Main and 12th S. Streets.
B. AND O.
Groceries and Good Service.
209 N. Second Street.
Disc and Cylinder Phonographs
QUINCY PHONOGRAPH CO.
411 Hampshire St.
Mother-in-law's Place.
A CITY FURNITURE STORE
J. W. BUNCE, Prop.

St. prices. Phone 121. 226 N.

ICE CO. — cleanser and mottor
obtained by burning our coal.
ICE CO.

DBSON MILLINERY PRICES
div. Styles at Moderate Prices
607-610 Hampshire St.

A BARSE
JEWELER
518 Maine St.

and Plain Dressing. Best possible
in Dry Cleaning. Reliable —
Prompt. Write Dept. A. WRENS
Cleaners and Dyers.

Prions of This Advertising
Will note that
DPS OF QUALITY
ADVERTISING
From Merchants in
District, District of Columbia,
s, Massachusetts, Michigan,
Jersey, New York, Ohio,
Pennsylvania, Virginia
ers each Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday.
s of Quality Advertising from
and Western U. S. and
Canada
s each Monday, Wednesday and
Friday
e advertising each day and
is placed under running
the advertisement is

Full particulars Folder M.T.
AMERICAN NAVIGATION CO.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

HARVARD LOOKS TO GOOD HOCKEY TEAM THIS FALL

With Nine Letter Men Left From Last Year's Squad Coach Alfred Winsor Should Make Strong Seven

Capt. J. E. P. Morgan '17 of the Harvard varsity hockey team is scheduled to issue the first call for candidates for the 1916 seven tomorrow afternoon and from then until the end of the season it will be a busy time for players and Coach Alfred Winsor. Prospects of a successful year are very promising, as there are nine "H" men from last year's squad in college and plenty of good material from the successful 1915 freshman team. Regular practice will begin with conditioning runs and shooting practice for about a week or 10 days, after which the squad will go to the arena, where team play will be in order.

Only two members of last year's team have graduated, W. H. Claffin '16, captain and coverpoint of the seven, and M. B. Phillips '16, forward. These two were the strongest offensive players on the team and Coach Winsor will have some little difficulty in developing two men to fill the positions anywhere like their predecessors. E. M. Wamsamaker '16, who was a substitute forward, is now studying at Technology and so will be lost to the Crimson seven this year.

The nine veterans to return are E. O. Baker '17, forward; P. Baldwin '17, forward; A. Cunningham '16, forward; L. Curtis '16, forward; A. F. Doty '16, defense; T. K. Fisher '17, forward; J. E. P. Morgan '17, defense; G. Townsend '17, forward; and J. I. Wythe '17, goal.

Coach A. Winsor should have no trouble in building up a strong defense around Capt. J. E. P. Morgan at point, and J. I. Wythe, who played goal last season. Both proved themselves to be strong defensive players and opponents found great difficulty in getting through them. To fill the position at coverpoint left vacant by Claffin's graduation, there are several possible candidates, the most promising of whom are C. S. Clark '16, A. F. Doty '16, T. H. Eckfeldt '17, A. W. Gardner '18, T. C. Thacher '18. Doty is a veteran of two years, having made his letter when Willets was captain. He has never been a regular because of the strong playing of Claffin in that position for three years.

PRINCETON WINS SOCCER CONTEST FROM CORNELL

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton defeated Cornell at soccer Monday afternoon by a score of 4 to 0. It marked the second time that Princeton has defeated the Ithacans this fall. The first game was played at Ithaca and the score was 1 to 0 in Princeton's favor, but the game had to be replayed, as it was discovered later by the Princeton athletic authorities that three members of their team that played in the game were ineligible at the time.

Princeton put up a better game of soccer Monday afternoon than the team has displayed since the Yale game. The Princeton players passed well and shot accurately. In the first half the Cornell team put up a good defensive game and managed to hold Princeton in check, but weakened in the last period and the playing for the most part was in the vicinity of the Cornell goal. Humphreys, Weller and Fowler played well for Princeton, while Sweetlove starred for the Cornell team. The score:

PRINCETON	CORNELL
Jackson, F.	Roth, R.
Moore, L.	Thomas, T.
Cator, F.	W. B. Sanders
Sweetlove, L.	Spiegelberg, W.
Wingfield, L.	McGinnis, L.
Gates, C.	Worthington, C.
Cameron, L.	Laughlin, L.
Miller, L.	Dyer, L.
Weller, C.	Worthington, C.
Fowler, J.	Hughes, L.
Humphreys, L.	Weller, C.
Gates, C.	Worthington, C.

YALE ELECTION TONIGHT
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's annual football election has been called for tonight when the football team will be given a banquet. C. M. Sheldon, Jr., of Joplin, Mo., left tackle last season, is almost certain to be elected captain. Black and Sevier are possibilities.

ALL-EASTERN FOOTBALL ELEVEN IS STRONG TEAM

Harvard Furnishes No Less Than Four Candidates for Such a Team With Capt. E. W. Mahan as Leader and Star of the Squad

Position	Player	College
Right end	M. N. Shelton, '16	Cornell
Right tackle	J. A. Gilman, '17	Harvard
Right guard	C. W. Spears, '17	Dartmouth
Center	J. J. McEwan, '17	West Point
Left guard	H. A. White, '17	Syracuse
Left tackle	E. C. Abell, '16	Colgate
Left end	E. W. Soucy, '16	Harvard
Quarterback	Charles Barrett, '16	Cornell
Right halfback	R. S. C. King, '16	Harvard
Left halfback	R. N. Berryman, '16	Penn. State
Fullback	Capt. E. W. Mahan, '16	Harvard

In selecting the above all-eastern college football eleven for the season of 1915 the policy of naming players for the positions in which they played during the season was adhered to the same as in the selections of the all-Missouri Valley Conference and all-Western Conference elevens which appeared in the Monitor last week. There is no question but what if some of the players named above were shifted to positions which they did not play this fall, but which they could undoubtedly have filled, one or two players who made splendid records, but did not appear quite as strong as the above named men, would have been selected.

This is best illustrated in the selection of the quarterback. There can be no question but what Capt. Charles Barrett of the Cornell eleven is entitled to a place on an all-eastern team. In fact he must be put on such a team. That he could play a halfback position fully as well as quarterback is not to be questioned; but he played quarterback this fall and must therefore be rated as such. Were it the policy to shift a player from the position he played, we would put Barrett at right halfback in place of R. S. C. King, and D. C. Watson '16 of Harvard in as quarterback. That Watson is one of the best quarterbacks so far as generalship is concerned, that the game has produced in the opinion of many who followed the two big games on Harvard's schedule. He is not, however, the equal of Barrett in the other departments of play.

For the two ends on the all-eastern team there are M. N. Shelton of Cornell and E. W. Soucy of Harvard. While neither of these players might be rated with such great end rushes as Hinkley and Shevlin of Yale or Hardwick and Campbell of Harvard, they are fully up to the average all-American end. They are strong both on offensive and defensive play and both are clever receivers of a forward pass. Both were very keen in following the ball and recovering opponent's fumbles. For substitute ends there are R. A. Higgins of Pennsylvania State, an end very little below the two first named; Richard Harte of Harvard and J. P. Herron of Pittsburgh.

J. A. Gilman of Harvard and E. C. Abell of Colgate appear to be the best tackles in the East this fall. Gilman must be rated as one of the really great tackles of the game. He was a star tackle on the Harvard team of 1913, but was ineligible to play last fall. This year he came back to the team and was a tower of strength in the Harvard rushline. Abell was also a very strong player and easily the best man in the Colgate rushline. Had he been on a team like Harvard or Cornell, he would have made an even better showing. Gaining ground through these two tackles would be a very difficult proposition. On punts both these players were down the field nearly as fast as their ends. For substitutes there are W. L. McLean, Jr., of Princeton, a tackle little below the standard set by Gilman and Abell; Capt. W. W. Wood of Pennsylvania State, Maurice Witherspoon of Washington & Jefferson, and Jameson of Cornell.

The two guard positions are given to C. W. Spears of Dartmouth and H. A. White of Syracuse. The first-named is one of the best that has been seen on the eastern college gridiron in some years. He is powerfully built, very fast on his feet and knows a whole lot of football. On the defensive he is all over the field and he is remarkably keen at opening holes for his own backs when his team is on the offensive. He is also among the first in getting down the field under punts. White is not as fast as Spears, but he is practically impregnable on the defensive. Other guards of note are H. H. Dadman and R. R. Cowen of Harvard; F. T. Hogg of Princeton; C. R. Black, Jr., of Yale, and Christopher Schlechter of Syracuse.

It is some time since there were two or more centers worthy of all-eastern or all-American class. This fall there are at least three who are very nearly equal. Of these three J. J. McEwan of West Point appears to have a little the better of the other two. McEwan has been playing a remarkably strong game during the entire season and he closed it against Annapolis Saturday by giving one of the best exhibitions of center play that the East has seen in some time. On the offensive he was sure in passing the ball. On the defensive, he played as a rover and he was all over the field. The next is W. C. Cool '16 of Cornell. An average year he would be first choice; but this fall he did not appear to be quite the equal of the West Point man. He would, however, make a splendid first substitute. R. D. Puck, Jr., of Pittsburgh is the third man and he was little behind the other two. He did not have quite such hard opponents to face as did Cool and McEwan. Other good centers were: D. J. Wallace, Harvard, and Capt. J. F. Lahr, Lafayette.

As stated above, the quarterback position should go to Barrett of Cornell with Watson of Harvard as first substitute. Other splendid quarterbacks who would be rated as well up on the list are W. C. Cahill, a star at field goal kicking; O. C. Anderson of Colgate; Capt. G. M. Williamson of Pittsburgh and Meehan of Syracuse.

The two halfback positions should go to R. S. C. King of Harvard and R. N. Berryman of Penn. State. The first-named is a star either at line-plunging or circling the ends, and Berryman is one of the most powerful line-plungers of the year. King is especially clever at hiding the ball from the opponents, and in the Yale and Princeton games gave as fine an exhibition of offensive and defensive halfback playing as could be asked for. Other halfbacks of note are: F. T. Shiverick of Cornell; D. W. Tibbott of Princeton; R. M. Seavill of Yale; James De Hart of Pittsburgh; J. A. Weldon of Lafayette, and William Parks of Tufts.

There is only one candidate for the position of fullback and captain and that is Capt. E. W. Mahan of Harvard. Not only is Mahan deserving of the position this year without competition, but he must be rated as one of the best players the game has ever produced. As an offensive runner, Mahan is unequalled. He is very fast and has a remarkable change of pace which makes it almost impossible to tackle him in the open. He is very clever at throwing the forward pass and is one of the best punters of the year. He is also a field-goal kicker far above the average. On the defensive he is one of the strongest secondary defense men in the game. Few indeed would be the persons who would not name Mahan as a member of an all-American team of all time. For substitutes there are H. P. Talman of Colgate and H. A. Clark of Pennsylvania State.

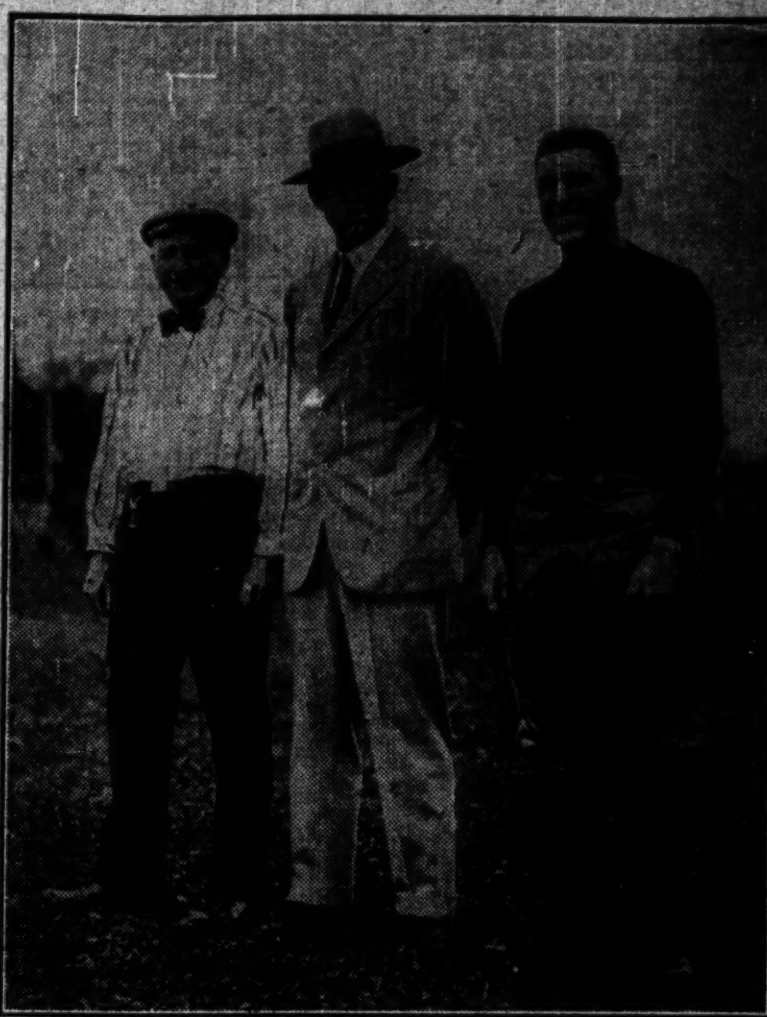
Such a team as named above would be very strong on the defensive. Its center, guards and tackles should be able to stop any attack that an opponent might send into the line. Around the end-guards would be very few and far between and for intercepting forward passes, Mahan, King, Barrett and McEwan would form a quartet of great ability. For catching punts and running them back Mahan and Barrett could not be improved upon.

Offensively it would be hard to imagine a stronger eleven. With Mahan playing back, the plan of offense could be skillfully concealed until it had passed the rushline and with two such line plungers as King and Berryman, and end runners like Mahan and Barrett, it would be practically impossible to stop its going up the field for several touchdowns in an hour of actual play. In case it were temporarily stopped, Barrett and Mahan could be depended upon to kick field goals anywhere inside of the 40-yard mark nine times out of 10.

For coach of an all-eastern team there are only three men who appear as having a claim to such a task and they are P. D. Haughton of Harvard; D. A. H. Sharpe of Cornell, and G. S. Warner of the University of Pittsburgh. The Crimson mentor has just closed eight years as head coach at Harvard. He took hold of the Crimson at a time when Harvard football was anything but successful and during that time he has brought his alma mater up to the very front ranks of the gridiron sport. He has built up such a powerful defense that Yale has not been able to score a touchdown against Harvard in the eight years he has been there. His offense has also been very powerful and skillfully thought out, especially that of this fall. For trainer, W. F. Donovan of the Harvard eleven would be very successful as shown by the way the Harvard players went through their season.

MINNESOTA NOT FOR SUMMER BASEBALL

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The University of Minnesota athletic board of control has voted to recommend that Minnesota's ballot in the annual big nine conference meeting in Chicago next Saturday be cast in favor of retaining the present amateur code which forbids playing of summer baseball by conference athletes. The board's action was a surprise. A few weeks ago the student body declared in favor of abolishing the present amateur code.



Trainer Donovan, Coach Haughton and Captain Mahan of the Harvard eleven of 1915

TRINITY NOT TO MEET NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Judging from a communication received by Manager W. E. Frerichs of the New York University baseball team, Trinity College, with whom the football management canceled its election day game because of the alleged playing of a professional, George Brickley, on the latter's eleven, is no longer desirous of continuing its long standing athletic relations with the New York institution. The letter received by the New York University baseball management requests the release from the tentative agreement by which Trinity would have played the University Heights nine next spring, and intimates that athletic relations with the New York University are no longer desirable from the standpoint of the Hartford institution, even if the Violet had decided to meet the New Englanders again on the gridiron next season.

Unofficially the athletic authorities had already considered the question as to whether football relations with Trinity would be resumed next year, and it was stated Monday upon reliable authority that the New York University authorities would not have permitted a game with the New England team next fall unless Trinity's eligibility rules were changed so as to conform in general with those in vogue in other institutions which New York University meets in athletics. It is also improbable that Rutgers will get a place on the football schedule of the New York eleven next fall, as several persons in authority have expressed themselves as opposed to continuing football relations with the New Jersey college, and it was furthermore positively stated yesterday that there would be no Thanksgiving day game arranged for next year's team.

A meeting of an alumni advisory committee, it was announced by Manager Baldwin, will be held some time next week, when the question of a schedule for the 1916 season, as well as the question of a coach, will be discussed. The management has made known its intention of booking the majority of the teams that were on the schedule for this fall. The games with R. P. L. Hamilton, Union and Haverford may occupy a place on the early schedule, while the contests with Wesleyan, Columbia and Stevens will probably be played toward the latter part of the season.

WRESTLERS OUT AT COLUMBIA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wrestling practice began Monday at Columbia University when Petersen, the new coach, met the varsity candidates for the first work out. The prospects are not particularly bright. Captain Pasarella and J. R. Aimee are the only ones from last year's squad who have returned to college and both wrestle in the lightweight divisions. Pendleton, intercollegiate champion for two years, did not return to complete his course and there are no heavyweight substitutes to succeed him.

HARVARD NOT TO PLAY GAME

The Harvard athletic committee, at a meeting Monday night, announced it would not allow the Harvard soccer team to play off the game with Princeton, which was thrown out because of Princeton playing ineligible men. F. W. Maroney was appointed coach of the gymnastic team. Maroney was formerly coach of the Newark Academy team and is now studying at Tufts College.

NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETS DEC. 14
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the National league will be held Tuesday, Dec. 14, it was announced by President J. K. Tener Monday night. The board of directors will meet the same day.

BROWN WILL LOSE FIVE MEN FROM VARSITY ELEVEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—When the class of 1916 leaves Brown University next spring it will take with it only five of the varsity football players who have been a part of the team that defeated Yale and triumphed over the Carlisle Indians by a score of 39 to 3. Two of the backfield of the eleven and three of the powerful line make up the list.

The greatest loss to Brown will be the graduation of Captain Andrews. He has served as a successful leader and a star player in all of the games of the present season. The highest achievement of his football career came in the goal from the field which he kicked in the contest with Yale, and by which he won the game. Another of the team who will be lost by graduation is Ormsby, who has played a very fine game at left end. He held down the same position on last year's eleven.

The great loss that will come to Brown in the line will be the graduation of Staff and Maxwell. In Staff's three years on the team he has played both at center and guard, and during all this time has played well. Maxwell has played three years on the varsity and has always proved steady and reliable at the position of guard. This season he has been kept out of the game for a greater part of the time.

Saxton, another senior, has played regularly this season for the first time. At fullback he has put up a strong game, especially on the defense. Two other letter men, McBee and Bailey, graduate this spring. McBee played a fine game at end last season, but this fall he has been kept out of the game. Bailey, one of the 1914 tackles, who was expected to do great work this fall, was also compelled to quit work.

PINEHURST GOLF BRINGS OUT TIE

PINEHURST, N. C.—The weekly Tin Whistle golf tournament here Monday was a handicap medal play for prizes presented by F. C. Abbee and H. W. Priest. In class A there was a tie at 71 between R. C. Shannon, 24, and C. L. Becker, with T. W. Brewer one stroke behind. J. R. Goodall won in class B, having a margin of one stroke. He had a 76. The summary:

CLASS A	Score
R. C. Shannon, 24, Brockport	82 11 71
C. L. Becker, Woodland	80 9 71
T. W. Brewer, Montclair	80 14 72
G. W. Stetzel, Aronimink	87 12 73
H. A. Waldron, Agawam Hunt	89 13 76
Robert Hunter, Woe Burn	83 4 79
G. F. Brown, Huntington Vally	85 13 80
T. A. Cheatham, Pittsburgh	90 10 80
W. L. Milken, Bynnisport	90 13 83
G. F. Brown, Huntington Vally	98 10 89
T. A. Kelley, South Pines	99 10 89
Donald Parson, Youngstown	101 12 89
Sturtevant Leroy, Newport	98 10 89
G. H. Howard, Hallifax, N. S.	103 11 92

HARVARD NAMES DELEGATES
At a meeting held at the Varsity Club Monday evening the following men were named to represent Harvard at the eligibility conference to be held Friday and Saturday at the Yale Club, New York: Dean LeBaron R. Briggs, Graduate Treasurer F. W. Moore, Barrett Wendell, Jr., representing baseball; J. W. Farley, representing football; G. F. Gardner, Jr., representing track, and R. F. Harlick, representing rowing.

NEW STADIUM AT WISCONSIN WILL BE STARTED SOON

Appropriation of Legislature Makes the Long-Expected Concrete Stand a Possibility

MADISON, Wis.—The new concrete athletic stadium of the University of Wisconsin will be started as soon as conditions permit with the expectation that it will be completed by the time of next year's football games.

Plans for the new stadium have been pushed rapidly since the Legislature last summer passed an appropriation of \$20,000 for the erection of the first section of the new stadium. Although this appropriation is not sufficient to build a stadium to accommodate the crowds at the big games, it will be large enough for minor games, and be a great step toward the long-hoped-for athletic field at Madison.

The new field is to occupy higher ground southwest of the old field, where better drainage can be maintained. One end of the field runs up into a rolling hill which offers an admirable foundation for the first section.

The \$20,000 will build a concrete stand large enough to accommodate 5000 people. This section will be semicircular in form, and will contain 40 rows of seats. It will be built in such a way that it can be extended around the two sides and perhaps in the future be made into an egg-shaped bowl enclosing the entire field.

The \$20,000 will build a concrete stand large enough to accommodate 5000 people. This section will be semicircular in form, and will contain 40 rows of seats. It will be built in such a way that it can be extended around the two sides and perhaps in the future be made into an egg-shaped bowl enclosing the entire field.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY ELECTS CAPTAIN FOR 1916 ELEVEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York University football team has elected Ben Bernstein '21 captain of the varsity team for 1916. He plays in the fullback position on the Violet team. Bernstein won his captaincy over House, right guard, by a vote of 9 to 7.

At a meeting of the athletic association Monday members of the varsity eleven and the executive committee elected F. R. Baldwin as manager of next year's team, while J. H. Gunter was chosen assistant manager for the coming season.

Five players who had played in sufficient games to warrant their receiving their varsity insignia were added to the list of 11 regulars who had already received their N. Y. U. and the following men received the regular varsity letters: Waldman, Williams, Zimmet, Sokolow, House, Somers, Egan, Manly, Cann, Erwig, Bernstein, Doggett, La Monica, Schweide, McCullough, Jordana, Schulte, manager.

TEAMS DRAWN FOR SIX-DAY CONTEST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Seventeen teams were drawn Monday for the annual six-day bicycle race, which starts in Madison Square Garden Dec. 5 at midnight. Four more teams are to be selected, and these may include the quartet of riders who were suspended in the recent Chicago race, along with other well-known riders.

Reginald McNamara and Robert Spears, Australia; Alfred Grenda, Australia, and Fred Hill, Boston; Victor Linart, Belgium, and George Seres, France; Oscar Egg, Switzerland, and Marcel Dupuy, France; Percy Lawrence, San Francisco, and Jake Magin, Newark; Ray Eaton and Edward Madden, Newark; James Moran, Chelsea, and Robert Walther, Atlanta; Rudolph Rudi-Russe, Austria, and Leon Vanderlauff, Belgium; Norman Hansen, Denmark, and Worth Mitten, Davenport; Vincenzo Madonna, Italy, and Paul Suter, Switzerland; Charles Piercey and Gordon Walker, Australia; Martin Ryan, Newark, and Lloyd Thomas, San Francisco; Timothy Sullivan, Ireland, and Norman Anderson, Denmark; Peter Drobek, South Boston, and Frank Corry, Australia; Clarence Carman, Jamaica, and George Wiley, Syracuse; Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City, and Joe Kopsky, New York; William Hanley and Alfred Halstead, San Francisco.

SIDELINES

Captain Barrett gets the honor of scoring more touchdowns this fall than any other big college player, with 22 to his credit.

Tibbott of Princeton and Thurman of Virginia are credited with being tied at kicking field goals in the East this fall. Each made six.

It would not surprise many if the rules committee made the numbering of players compulsory next fall. More persons are coming out for this each year.

There is talk of a Harvard-West Point and Columbia-West Point game next fall. The prospects of the latter are quite bright, but it is doubtful if the Crimson will again take on the Cadets.

Thorpe was the only Columbia University graduate who did much this fall to help develop the Blue and White varsity eleven. The showing made by the team must be very pleasing to Coach Metcalf and his assistants.

TRINITY ELECTS WOOLLEY
HARTFORD, Conn.—F. P. Woolley '17 of Hartford, who played tackle this season, was Monday unanimously elected captain of the Trinity football team of 1916.

FEDERALS GIVE LOCATION OF NEW GROUNDS IN N. Y.

Plans Call for Huge Park to Seat 35,000 on Lenox Avenue—Ready for the Opening Game

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An official announcement of the location of the new Federal league club which is to locate Manhattan island next season was made Monday afternoon by J. A. Gilmore, president of the league. The club will be located at Lenox avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth street. The investment will involve about \$1,500,000, this being for the ground alone, and it is estimated that the stand will cost about \$500,000. It was originally announced that the stand would have a seating capacity of 55,000, but the present plans call for a seating capacity of only 35,000, with the prospect that this will be increased by 30,000 later if the patronage warrants it.

The grand stand will be a double decker with no posts to interfere with the view of the spectators, and no part of it will infringe on the playing field, the stand following a good distance outside the foul lines on either side. The field will be one of the largest devoted to ball playing in the United States. It is estimated to be about one third larger than the Polo grounds and will give ample room for the building of additional stands. One of the innovations in a baseball park will be the fact that there will be no bleachers, all of the stands being covered, and it is not planned to build any other sort.

None of the Federal league representatives would say anything regarding the ownership of the new club. This will be announced at a later date. In view of the fact that President Gilmore has said that no owner would be allowed to have more than one ball club, Harry Sinclair, owner of the Newark club, is probably eliminated from consideration. There was some talk that Patrick White of Dobbs Ferry, a partner of Sinclair in the oil business, might be one of those interested in financing the new venture.

There is an impression among some that the buying of the land may be in part a speculation, as well as having for its main idea the building of a ball park. The tremendous overhead charge, which will total something near \$250,000, including the expense of running the team, is a big burden to assume. It means that the club will have to play to a patronage of something like 600,000 each year. At any rate, this is the most pretentious effort that the Federal league has made for realization.

It is planned to have the park ready for the opening of next season. The Kansas City franchise is to come to New York at that time. The ground selected for the ball park requires considerable grading and some filling is at the river side, and work on this will start in a short time. The league officials are congratulating themselves on having obtained a piece of property that is convenient to the traffic facilities of the city. There is a subway station of the Lenox avenue line at One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, and two blocks west is the elevated. There is also a surface line crossing One Hundred and Forty-fifth street which connects with all of the trolley lines.

SCHEDULE GIVEN FOR PENN FIVE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quite a surprise came to the University of Pennsylvania basketball team when Vincent Welch and Raymond Grant, two of last season's freshman five, were declared ineligible. Lon Jourdet will coach again. The schedule:

Dec. 11, Ursinus; 18, Muhlenberg; 30, Annapolis at Annapolis; Jan. 6, Cornell; 15, Princeton; 18, Yale at New Haven; 22, Dartmouth; 29, Swarthmore.

Feb. 4, Dartmouth at Hanover; 5, Crescent A. C. at New York; 12, Columbia; 19, Columbia at New York; 23, Princeton at Princeton; 26, Yale.

March 3, Syracuse at Syracuse; 4, Rochester at Rochester; 6, Cornell at Ithaca.

The Pennsylvania freshmen take a New England trip in March, as follows:

March 2, Dartmouth 1919 at Hanover; 3, Dean Academy at Franklin; 4, Cushing Academy at Ashburnham.

SQUASH TENNIS SERIES STARTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two games are scheduled for today in the interclub squash tennis tournament series, both of them in class B. Princeton plays Columbia on the latter club's courts, while Heights Casino plays Yale on the latter's courts. These are the opening matches of the series.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET THAT ELECTRIC SIGN

The Electric Sign Company, Inc. of Boston
Oxford St.

PICTURE PUZZLES

W. B. Clarke Co.
21 & 23 Tremont St.
Boston, Mass.

THE HOME FORUM

FRESHNESS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE word "freshness" is used by Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health, when referring to certain natural qualities belonging to man. She writes on page 246: "Except for the error of measuring and limiting all that is good and beautiful, man would enjoy more than three score years and ten and still maintain his vigor, freshness, and promise."

Freshness is a quality rarely mentioned in religious literature. The general notion of a religious man entertained by public thought is that of an individual who moves slowly and has as little as possible of spontaneity in his mode of life. Christian Science is upsetting this misconception and proving by living examples that spirituality produces a type of activity which has all the elements of freshness, alertness and mental agility. To be truly responsive to the dictates of divine Mind, human beings need to cultivate elasticity of thought, in order to be ever ready, ever watchful. Nothing suits the plans of the oppositions opposite of divine Mind so well as the sleepy stagnation which denotes the opposite of freshness. In that condition of mental apathy human consciousness leads itself to being manipulated by evil. Mental suggestion, seeking lines of least resistance, readily finds the stagnant consciousness and fills it with fear, greed, hate, resentment and resistance to Truth. But the freshness of spiritual joy automatically casts off the forebodings that are intended to produce evil conditions, because such freshness is based upon a correct estimate of reality. Who would not feel fresh and ready for action when realizing that good only is true, that the power governing the universe is wholly beneficent, that evil is a picture and not a reality, and that there is therefore no excuse for fear and no reason for it! Yet this is just what

Christian Science sets forth with inescapable logic, proving from premise to conclusion that the universe of God's creation knows no evil of any kind.

Under the inspiration of this understanding human beings can begin the day singing in their hearts as naturally as the birds upon their branches beside the open window. "Up and doing" is the motto of every real object, thought, or act; reflecting the nature and qualities of Deity. David had much of this recuperative energy. His courageous character threw off readily the temptations to discouragement, the whisperings of revenge. Year after year, he, the anointed of the Lord, wandered upon the mountains, an outcast and an outlaw with a price upon his head, threatened alike by the people of his own race and by the traditional enemies of Judah, accompanied by an unruly band of highwaymen who lived off the land. Yet what freshness in his songs, the Psalms! What unspoiled love for all mankind! What an ever ready, ever watchful outlook upon the world, waiting for the hour of his recognition! That came, eventually, and he approached the problems of a chosen king with the same fresh vigor as he had maintained in his struggle for existence upon the barren heights of Judea. It is true that there was failure and loss in his life experience; that new problems brought startling temptations, but he remained brave and humble. He took his punishment like a man and he left traditions embodied in songs which have made his name imperishable. There is a wellspring of abiding freshness associated with David's name, the beauty of the "green pastures" and "the still waters" of which he sang in the twenty-third Psalm.

Humanity needs to treasure all the

wholesome impressions which reach it, even through the evidence of the physical senses, and to break through the material veil in order to reach spiritual reality. The writer remembers his first impression of the interior of a redwood forest in California, the awe and holy hush, the deep solemnity of it and the great peace and protection symbolized by the towering trees. The straight trunks stretching up to catch the light, and doing this from decade to decade, from century to century, even through millennial periods, typified the reaching out of human desires to touch the divine. These redwood trees have but one purpose, and that is to reach the sky. Thus it is, that, standing close together, united in the same right desire, human beings can learn to grow straight and fair, expressing a lofty purpose. At times the poets have seen some of these mental qualities in nature, but today Christian Science places this perception in the grasp of every student of its teachings—and it protects such students in a way which the poets of the past never knew against worshipping beauty as matter. Every vestige of material belief must pass away, through Science or suffering, every molecule or atom of physical pretense is perishable and must be displaced by the right idea. Thus Christian Scientists can never become nature worshippers, for nature is considered identical with material life; but the beauty of holiness is revealed to them in type and symbol, and imperishable substance rewards their search for truth.

This reward comes not only in mental and spiritual freshness, but expresses itself also in physical vigor. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 248 of Science and Health: "Immortal Mind feeds the body with supernal freshness and fairness, supplying it with beautiful images of thought

and destroying the weeds of sense which each day brings to a sower's hand." From this springs health as well as happiness. Physical conditions being dependent upon thought, acquire the harmony which is reflected to them by righteousness—and so the healing of the sick takes place in Christian Science as an unbroken consequence of scientific right thinking. The culmination of such thinking is in love. Without this quality all labor in the spiritual vineyard is but vain. Not to have learned something about unselfish love means that the chastest spirits incident to human experience have come and gone without impressing their lessons upon mankind. All must sooner or later pay the price of learning to love rightly, no one can escape this supreme test of efficiency in spiritual warfare, for God is Love, and to fail in our examination as to the nature of Love, is to show that we do not know God Himself. This infinite Love knows no limitation by reason of its inexhaustible nature and the nearer humanity approaches to a clear understanding of this fact the more it will have of harmony, power for good, and longevity. The promise of earlier years will ripen into maturity, and advancing years will be marked by the doing of the "greater works" promised by the Master. Beauty, instead of decaying, will but translate itself into mental and spiritual terms; the trammels of false belief will be broken in proportion as humanity refuses to give consent to the suggestions of the carnal mind. This consent gives evil its only power, and this power is not reality but pretense. Therefore to withdraw consent from evil is to extract its sting and render it first harmless and then nothing. So the way to the eternal freshness of continuous life lies open and each step should be lighted by a radiance without compare.

(Reproduced by permission)

Appin, Looking Across Loch Linnhe

When Robert Louis Stevenson in his story "Kidnapped" laid the scene of the wanderings of David Balfour and Allan Breck in the wilds of Appin, he chose a district that for richness of color and grandeur of view could hardly be surpassed. This territory, skirting Loch Linnhe on the Argyleshire coast, includes

in its area Glen Creran, Glen Duror, Kinairloch, and the famous pass of Glencoe. Turning from the shore inland we face peaceful woods, then moors rising in heathery heights which lead to ranges of massive hills, cleft deep by glens, down which burns innumerable roars. The country abounds in legends of Scottish times.

It was the home of the Stewarts, long famed as the unconquered foe of the Campbells, and Stevenson, unable to tear himself from the west country, works this ancient feud, and the remarkable trial of James Stewart into his celebrated novel "Catriona."

To a man of Robert Louis' gifts the Highlands would ever call up a feeling of romance. His books are the biography that reveal his lineage. Descended from the bold—no less from his light-house ancestors watching the lantern, than from his covenanted sires defying tyranny—Stevenson glories in hairbreadth escapes through mist and heather and sympathizes alone with those who, beset by difficulties, have courage to do and dare.

The Waterfall

Lo! like a glorious pile of diamonds bright,
Built on the steadfast cliffs, the waterfall
Pours forth its gems of pearls and silver light.

Its radiance glimmers o'er the watery track,
Till the soft wave, as wrapt in slumber,
lies
Beneath the forest shade; then sweetly flows
A milky stream, all silent, as it goes.

Its foam is scattered on the margent bound,
Skirting the darksome grove. But list! the hum
Of industry, the rattling hammer's sound,
Flies whizzing, creaking sluices, echoed come

On the fast-traveling breeze! Oh, no, no voice
Is heard around but thy majestic noise!

—Derzhavine (from Sir John Bowring's specimens of the Russian poets).

The Thankful Heart

If you should give me a dish of sand
and tell me there were particles of iron
in it, I might look for them with my
eyes and search for them with my
clumsy fingers and be unable to detect
them; but let me take a magnet
and sweep through it, and how would it
draw to itself the most invisible particles
by the mere force of attraction. The
unthankful heart like my finger
in the sand, discovers no mercies, but
let the thankful heart sweep through
the days, as the magnet finds the iron,
so it will find in every hour some heavenly
blessings: only the iron in God's
sand is gold.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Autumn

How thick with acorns the ground is
strewn, rent from their cups and
brown!

How the golden leaves of the windless
climbs come singly fluttering down!
The briony hangs in the thinning hedge,
as russet as harvest corn,
The straggling blackberries glisten jet,
the haws are red on the thorn.

—Alfred Austin.

JANE AUSTEN AT CHAWTON

After several changes of abode the family of Jane Austen finally found a home in the village of Chawton, and of this house and the novelist's work there, William Lyon Phelps writes:

"Edward Austen, who became Edward Knight, inherited two residences, one at Godmersham Park in Kent, and the other at Chawton in Hampshire. He now gave his mother the choice of two dwellings, each house being near his property in these two respective counties. Perhaps owing to her long residence in Hampshire, she chose the cottage at Chawton, which stood in the village 'about a mile from Alton, on the right hand side, just where the road to Winchester branches off to Gosport. It was so close to the road that the front door opened upon it. . . . It had been originally built for an inn, for which purpose it was admirably situated. Trees were planted each side to form a shrubby walk, carried round the enclosure. . . . There was a pleasant irregular mixture of hedgerow and gravel walk and orchard, and long grass for mowing, arising from two or three

little enclosures having been thrown together. The house itself was quite as good as the generality of parsonage houses then were, and much in the same style; and was capable of receiving other members of the family as frequent visitors. . . .

"In this unpretentious cottage, with no separate study, but writing in the family sitting-room amidst the general conversation, Jane Austen not only arranged for the press her three earlier novels, but composed three masterpieces, 'Mansfield Park,' 'Emma,' and 'Persuasion.' She had the pleasant excitement of the publication of her books, of reading them aloud to the family in manuscript, of receiving and examining bundles of proof, of actually handling money earned by her pen, and of observing the faint dawn of her reputation. This made her peaceful environment more than interesting, and we may be sure that the days passed swiftly. Up to this time her sole reward for her labor had been the glow of composition and the satisfaction of knowing that she had done good work; the harvest was late, but she now began to reap it."

Dress in Washington a Hundred Years Ago

The White House "was not fully furnished," Gaillard Hunt says in "Life in America A Hundred Years Ago," "till Mr. Madison and Benjamin H. Latrobe equipped it in 1800, spending eleven thousand dollars for the purpose. It cost three thousand dollars to furnish the great reception room, known as the East Room. When they had finished their labors the interior of the house presented a pleasing appearance in harmony with the perfect taste of the exterior. When it was lighted up for Mrs. Madison's first reception in May, 1800, a thousand wax candles glittered from the chandeliers, and the scene was really beautiful. The house became the gathering-place for society in Washington, which was considered to be the best the country afforded and was called 'the first circle in the nation.'"

"A few years later, in 1811, a visitor to the White House said, 'Her Majesty's appearance was truly regal, dressed in a robe of plain satin, trimmed elaborately with ermine, a white velvet and satin turban, with nodding ostrich plumes and a crescent in front, gold chain and clasps around the waist and wrists.'"

"The admiration for oriental things

was a dominant note and showed itself in the ugly turbans which Mrs. Madison and other ladies wore, but delicate Cashmere shawls, graceful tunics and mantles, were also the fashion. Some of the turbans were made of spangled muslin and others of bright-colored cloth, and from the center of a few glittered a precious stone. There was a passion for gems and jewelry. Women twined long gold chains about their necks four or five times. They wore bracelets, armlets, and earrings. Instead of the turban some wore drooping ostrich plumes in their hair, or bound it with ribbons or a narrow band of gold. It was the fashion to gather it at the back in a knot, as it appears in Greek statues, and this style was known as 'turning up the hind hair close.' In front it was often worn in curls or ringlets, and a few had it cut and curled tightly over the whole head. Wigs were coming into fashion for women, having passed out for men. A pleasing adaptation of the Greek costumes was affected. The gowns were cut low in the neck and a muslin ruff rose behind the head, but they hung in graceful, natural folds. Tight lacing was not in vogue, because the 'round gown,' as it was called, was gathered a short distance below the shoulders and did not

show the lines of the waist. The gloves came up to the elbows, and the kid or silk slippers barely covered the toes and had no heels. In England at this time, when a fine lady went to court she wore an enormous dress puffed out with a thousand frills and flounces, but no especial costume was prescribed for the White House. The skirts of the older women trailed on the ground, but long trains, as we saw them at a later day, were not worn. The skirts of the girls barely reached to their ankles.

"The costume for men was in a transition stage, and it was not until many years later that the fashion of a special uniform 'suit' for evening wear came in. Pantaloons had been affected by the radicals of Paris during the French Revolution and had found their way to America, but here they never rose to political importance. By 1815 they had come into general use with the younger men, but the older ones adhered to breeches and long stockings. There was, therefore, great variety in the costumes of a gathering of men. Some wore square-skirted coats, and others a newer style of coat made of blue or green cloth with large gilt or pearl buttons, a high rolling collar, and long narrow tails reaching down to the calves. Beau

Brummel had already introduced starch into the neckcloths of Europe, and the fashion had reached America. Shirt collars were prodigiously high and reached to a man's ears. Some wore 'pudding cravats' designed to make the chest look deep, but stocks were coming into use. A few . . . still powdered their hair, but others parted it on the side and wore it cut long. A few fops had it curled."

His Child Heart

The great man is he who does not lose his child heart.—Mencius.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

Address

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.

NIGHT ON BLACK MOUNTAIN

"Twilight is brief on the summit of the Black," writes "Christian Reid," speaking of a peak in North Carolina in her book, "The Land of the Sky." "A hundred miles or more away, behind the far peaks and passes of the Tennessee mountains, the sun sinks in a bed of unimaginable glory and the last rim of his disk has scarcely disappeared before a soft mantle of darkness falls over us. Then we remember that there is a full moon, and we turn toward the east. There is a glow along the horizon . . . and before the crimson light has faded out of the distant west, the 'silver sister world' has mounted into the blue depths of the eastern sky, and her light is streaming on the deep chasms and lofty peaks of the great mountain, with its plumage of fire.

"We sit and watch this beauty as dusk gives place to night. Over the immense expanse spread below—from Virginia to Georgia, from Tennessee to South Carolina—a white glamour lies, showing the dim outline of countless

mountains, the dark shadows of unnumbered valleys, and deepening to silver mist where the remote landscape meets the sky. Around us this radiance has almost the brightness of day, so rarefied is the air, while the mists, which enter largely into the composition of all the rocks and even of the soil on the surface of the peak, sparkle in the light like precious stones. So brilliantly white is all around, so dark the fire sweeping downward below, so far-stretching and mysterious the immeasurably distant view, that words are hushed on our lips. We are thrilled by the greatness of the silent scene, by the solemnity of the glorious night. To be on this lonely mountain top uplifted so high above the world, fills us with a sense of exaltation and awe."

God the Cure

There is sunshine everywhere
For thy heart and mine.
God for every sin and care
Is the cure divine.

—George Macdonald.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "The Herald of Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second-Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and orders for subscription should be addressed to the Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England
Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within delivery limits, 15 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid

In Eastern Postal District
Daily, one year, \$7.50; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 2 cents.

Outside Eastern Postal District
In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Peking, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, \$8.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, 80 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of \$1.00 yearly.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is an authorized Christian Science Reading Room throughout the world.

For advertising rates make application to the advertising department. The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

European Bureau and Advertising Office, Ambler House, Norfolk St., Strand, London, W. C.

Washington Bureau, 225 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Modern Bureau and Advertising Office, 1715 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Bureau and Advertising Office, Suite 1212, People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago.

South Coast Bureau and Advertising Office, 115 Market Building, San Francisco.

Postage Required for Mailing Copies of the Monitor

By Mail	To Other Countries
Up to 10 pages, 1 cent	2 cents
11 to 20 pages, 2 cents	3 cents
21 to 30 pages, 3 cents	4 cents
31 to 40 pages, 4 cents	5 cents
41 to 50 pages, 5 cents	6 cents

Should any reader of the Monitor wish to purchase this paper regularly at any particular rate, please send him to the nearest agent or to the Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 1915

EDITORIALS

Persistence of the Hughes Movement

It is not recorded that any man ever unqualifiedly declined the presidency of the United States. It is not recorded that any man ever declined nomination to the presidency formally tendered him by one or other of the great political parties. Several men have refused to permit their names to be used in connection with the office; some have insisted on the withdrawal of their names during the process of balloting. James A. Garfield went to Chicago, in 1880, as an advocate of John Sherman's nomination and, in an eloquent speech, placed Sherman's name before the Republican national convention of that year. In the course of the balloting certain delegates who had voted for Sherman changed to Garfield, and the latter attempted in vain to check the resulting tide in his own favor. His protests were drowned in the uproar that followed the discovery by the divided opposition that they had at length found a man who could defeat General Grant and the third-termers. In the campaign following it was charged against Garfield that he had betrayed Sherman. This imputation was unjust. Henry Clay, in his celebrated speech of 1850 on the compromise measures, said he would rather be right than be President. Tradition has it that some wit on one of the back seats interrupted with, "No danger, you will never be either." However this may be, Clay never came nearer the point of refusing the presidency than he did that day.

Declination of the presidential nomination from any of the leading parties before it is offered is not taken seriously by politicians or public, especially in cases where the persons in question are likely to develop strength sufficient to give them exceptional standing in convention or before the people. In cases where a desirable person is generally agreed upon for standard bearer of a great party, the matter is raised above all personal considerations. Although Justice Charles Evans Hughes has repeatedly refused to allow his name to be used in connection with the presidency, and although he has recently insisted on the removal of his name from the primary Republican presidential ballot in Nebraska—placed thereon without his knowledge or consent—his eventual nomination is by no means an impossibility. On the contrary, disregard of his personal wishes, as made evident in several instances occurring after the Nebraska affair, may make it inevitable.

It is an interesting fact that what is commonly called political sentiment has little or nothing to do with the Hughes movement. In the ordinary sense of the term Charles Evans Hughes has never been a popular man. Neither in method, manner nor address does he appeal to the popular notion of leadership. Quiet, studious, persevering, a man of exalted ideals and purposes, singularly aloof from contact with small politics, yet as singularly alert to the importance of keeping pure the source of power in a democracy, and of conserving the rights of the humblest citizen, he is not of the type that attracts or arouses the enthusiasm of the superficial. The strength that he commands today as an available presidential possibility, and all the strength he seems to be gathering, despite his reluctance to recognize it, has its roots in the reasoning faculties rather than in the emotions of his admirers.

In a canvass of the several states carried on recently with the apparent purpose of determining, if possible, the extent and depth of the Hughes movement, one point of considerable interest was brought to light, namely, that there is probably not to be found, in the existing list of Republican presidential possibilities or availabilities, another man whose nomination would do more than that of Justice Hughes toward reuniting the party. Even in quarters where he was named as the second or third choice it was conceded that his nomination, without offending the standpatters, would bring over the Progressives in a body. The reasoners see in the nomination and candidacy of Justice Hughes, that is, the effectual closing of the factional breach that lost the presidency to both the standpatters and the Progressives in 1912.

Of course, while seeing this they see farther. They see how difficult it would be, if it might be considered at all possible in 1916, to bring the country round to the point of rejecting Woodrow Wilson simply that some Republican with no other claim on the office than that arising from personal popularity should be given the nomination. The times, as they view it, call for something more than an expression of popular sentiment; they call for an expression of popular judgment. Questions to come before the President of the United States for decision after 1916 are almost certain to be as important as any that are presenting themselves at the present time. It would be perilous, in the estimation of right-thinking people of all parties, to make any change in the presidency that would not be manifestly for the better, and the friends of Charles Evans Hughes feel that, as between him and Woodrow Wilson, there would at least be ground for debate.

Whatever conclusion may be reached, on this or on any other point involved in the Hughes movement, the fact of greatest interest in relation to it at this time is that the movement persists.

St. Louis and the Conventions

It is announced that rooms and suites of rooms, to be used privately and as political headquarters, are being reserved in the leading Chicago hotels contingent upon the holding of the national Republican convention in that city next summer. Whole floors have been engaged, it is said, by or in behalf of certain aspirants to the presidency. Among the states that have taken time by the forelock in the matter of providing headquarters for their delegations are New York, Pennsylvania, Illi-

nois, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota and Iowa. Individual reservations include the names, it is reported, of former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, United States Senator John W. Weeks, and former United States Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, and members of the Indiana Republican state central committee. All this would tend to leave the inference that knowledge has leaked out with regard to action to be taken in the premises by the Republican national committee at its meeting in Washington on Dec. 14. It is possible that a canvass of the national committeemen, undertaken by those most deeply concerned, has revealed a majority in favor of Chicago. However this may be, St. Louis will not accept any advance announcement as final.

Republicans of St. Louis, of the state of Missouri, and, in fact, of the Southwest generally, are very desirous of shifting the national convention in their direction this year. Aside from whatever civic pride St. Louis may have in securing the gathering, and entirely aside from commercial considerations, the Republicans of Missouri feel that if it is held in their chief city it will give fresh impulse to an asserted popular movement away from the Democratic party. We find the Gazette of St. Joseph saying, for instance, that Missouri is a Republican state, that this will be established in the next election, and that "it can be more easily proved if the party of the nation comes to Missouri to name its standard-bearer." We are told, moreover, that a great victory in Missouri, such as the Republicans of the state are planning and working for, "will not only add old Missouri's electoral vote to the Republican side, but will increase the Republican strength in the national House of Representatives."

From the standpoint of many southwestern Republicans it is of the greatest partisan importance that the national committee, before deciding upon the location of the next national convention, shall consider well the geographical, political and strategic advantage of naming St. Louis. Democrats, on the other hand, are making the most of the claims and pretensions of Republicans in Missouri to strengthen their plea for St. Louis. They are logical in insisting that if Missouri is on the point of deserting its traditional political faith, then the thing for the Democratic party to do is to revive the old sentiment by holding its national convention in St. Louis.

For the rest, it may be said, and in justice it should be said, that St. Louis possesses ample facilities for the handling of great political conclaves. It is no novice in the business. It accommodated satisfactorily the Democratic convention of 1876 that nominated Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic convention of 1888 that nominated Grover Cleveland, for a second term, and the Democratic convention of 1904 that nominated Alton B. Parker. Since the gathering last named the hotel equipment of the city has been greatly increased and improved, and it now has one of the finest convention halls in the United States.

British Columbia's Demand

THIS newspaper has heretofore presented some statistics showing very clearly how the commercial tonnage available to Canada under ordinary conditions has been reduced by the war. Owing to conditions, means of outlet for Canadian products have been greatly lessened. For some time past an agitation has been carried on in British Columbia for the promotion of greater facilities in water transportation between the Pacific and Atlantic ports of the Dominion. Early in the present month representatives of leading investment, financial and insurance companies of the province unanimously indorsed the movement inaugurated by the British Columbian boards of trade to have a Dominion customs officer installed in New York. The Canadian Pacific railway, it appears, has profited long and handsomely by the maintenance on the Pacific Canadian coast of a United States customs officer whose presence "facilitates the shipment in bond through Canada of much oriental freight destined for points in New England." The Canadian railroads, it seems, have not been altogether friendly to the British Columbian proposal that a Canadian customs officer be stationed in New York, whose presence will, as they believe, "facilitate the shipment of heavy and cheap Canadian freight which cannot stand the cost of an all-rail haul" to the Pacific coast.

The new government elevator and dock in Vancouver are nearing completion, but, it is asked, without ships how can the grain be moved through that port? The railways say they will haul the grain to the coast, "but," says the Vancouver Sun, "if the government places obstacles in the way of our securing ships, then the elevator is not much use to us." It is pointed out that the prairie provinces are making strenuous efforts to get the United States duty taken off wheat so as to open the market across the line to them. "This," continues the Sun, "and our failure to supply ships to carry this grain from Vancouver, means that the grain will flow through Ft. William and Minneapolis. Our Vancouver elevator will be empty and the opportunity of a lifetime lost, for owing to a shortage of tonnage from the Atlantic coast ports the prospect of moving grain through Vancouver was never more favorable."

There is another consideration. The Pacific & Great Western railway will soon open to Vancouver the fertile Peace River district. To reap advantage from this it is seen that the railway must be linked with steamship lines operating through the Panama canal. "If, therefore," adds the newspaper named, "we are to enjoy the territory which this new railway was intended to open to us, and which the people's money was used to construct, then we must not allow ourselves to be handicapped by some red tape federal customs regulations."

British Columbia's demand is in essence a claim that it shall be allowed to make the fullest use of the Panama canal. How far the transcontinental railways are disposed to go in combating this claim must soon develop, because the British Columbians are very earnest and determined in regard to the matter.

The Position in Persia

THAT the position in Persia is one of extreme seriousness cannot be doubted. Sir Edward Grey's admission in the House of Commons that the reports of the revolt of the gendarmerie and their officers against the Persian government had been confirmed, reveals a situation which those who know anything of internal conditions in Persia cannot but regard as indeed critical. The gendarmerie, of which such hopes were formed at one time, when it was being organized by Colonel Hjalmarsson, is practically the only effective armed force in Persia. At its best it was well disciplined, and, in spite of the fact that he was seriously impeded by lack of funds, Colonel Hjalmarsson had succeeded in setting it upon a basis which allowed for steady and useful development.

For many months past, it has been known that German agents were active in every direction in Persia, and more than once the government at Teheran has made representations to Russia and Great Britain on the subject. The whole matter has now, quite definitely, come to a head, but what is the exact position is hard to tell. The German officials have left Teheran, and the protection of German diplomatic interests in Persia has been taken over by the United States minister. Thus it would appear at first sight as if the entente powers had secured, or were well on the way to securing, their object. The news, however, of the revolt of the gendarmerie, together with the further news that thousands of nomads have joined in the movement against the British, and that the tribes generally have been armed by the Turks through German agency, makes it clear that German activities in the country have by no means been abandoned. Meanwhile, Sir Edward Grey has stated that all that has happened has been in defiance of the Persian government, who resent the conduct of the gendarmerie and their officers. The position of the Persian government is very far from being an enviable one. Indeed, what little news is available goes to show that it is in a state of anarchy and disorganization. With the gendarmerie in open revolt, with thousands of tribesmen released from all restraint and well armed, even to the extent of machine guns, and with the Russian forces within forty-five miles of Teheran, the position in the country is clearly approaching something as like a complete chaos as it well can be.

Russia explains her occupation of the northern districts as a military necessity, and the penetration of her forces further south is being carried out on the assurance that they will be withdrawn when the necessity no longer exists for their presence. It is, of course, impossible any longer to contend that intervention is unnecessary. Indeed such a contention is as futile now as to point to the fact that Russian policy in Persia during the past twelve months is largely responsible for the present situation.

The Antique Dealer

AND so, in London at any rate, it is not a time of plenty for the antique dealer. Men, he will tell you, who eighteen months ago would have come and looked with critical eye and much balance of judgment at his old furniture, his china, plate and prints, have other things to do with their time and money. It is so from the great Quinneys of the calling to the little man in the side street, who sits in the back shop surrounded by all manner of ancient things, or stands at his door and waits—now it would seem for the most part vainly—for customers.

The genuine antique dealer is, of course, a true artist, and as such is to be found even in the humblest walks of his calling. Like the true artist anywhere, he cannot look at his work from the point of view of money-making. To him the great master builders of furniture, the great artists in china, or the great craftsmen in metal work are men whose names are to be held in high esteem, and his scorn of "robberish," as Quinneys would have put it, is intense. There are many of them, these antique dealers, in and around London. One finds them in by streets, and comes suddenly upon them, as on the Old Curiosity Shop, 'round windy corners. Dusty are the windows, generally, and unchanging their contents. The passer-by, who is often a passer-by, learns to regard as old friends the Georgian candle snuffers, the long row of old brass candlesticks, perhaps a black jack or two and many other objects of interest, strangely gathered together in strangely assorted companionship from many places and from many ages. The genuine antique dealer has always time to talk about these articles. He will sell you something if he can, but if he detects in you a kindred spirit, he will want to talk and show you round. Like the famous character in a famous play, "It is the talking that is the thing."

But to return to his window. The dealer never loses heart about it. It is "dressed" not for the common man, but for the man who has an eye and a heart for things that are old, who does not want reproductions bought at big stores, and who has no thought of saying in his heart that a sixpenny cup is as good to drink from as a piece of Spode or Wedgwood. And what is good for that man to see today will be good for him tomorrow, so why make changes? Your would-be purchaser, moreover, likes to look at a thing often before he goes in to talk about it, and he likes to talk about it often before he buys it, and the dealer, if he be a true dealer, would not have it otherwise. I like to talk about them myself, he would say, because I like to think about them. They all have stories, long stories and interesting stories most of them, if one only knew them. That old chest over there? Well, it's over 300 years old, and I often think of it that some man, somewhere, must have got up, maybe, some summer morning 300 years ago and decided he would make a chest, and so he started to make it, and he worked and talked to his neighbors in between whiles and went about his business until one day it was finished; and he too had a story, and all his neighbors had stories, and the place where he lived had a story. A kind of makes the whole thing big, doesn't it, he might add, and

yet all there is to start it is just that chest. But to the philistine, the antique dealer is just a tradesman, and to the antique dealer, the philistine, just a customer.

Notes and Comments

FASHIONS have curious beginnings. At the end of the seventeenth century all Paris went mad over "steinkirks." On the day of the famous battle of that name, the allied troops, advancing against Marshal Luxembourg's army, succeeded in surprising it. Luxembourg was in bed, and declined utterly to be roused. At last the reports of the allied advance became so persistent that he rose, leisurely dressed, and went to the front. It did not take the first soldier of his day a single minute to discover that he had been deceived in the reports supplied to him. He snatched victory out of defeat, it is true, but it was one of those victories which very closely approach defeat. When the bugles of the French army rang out "the assembly" most of the officers were still in their tents. It was in the days of the long lace cravats, and in the hurry of rushing to take up their commands these cravats, ordinarily elaborately tied, were knotted anyhow. The "steinkirk," consequently, which all Paris and all France adopted as the latest fashion for men and women, was a cravat, loosely knotted, with the utmost carefully studied negligence.

THE "steinkirk," of course, disappeared when society grew more staid and swathed its throat, instead, in the choker. Its disappearance was, however, followed by a fashion which has lasted down to our own time, and that is the wearing of spats. The spats, of course, were part of the uniform of the killed regiments. When the Highlanders distinguished themselves with extraordinary brilliancy, in the Indian Mutiny, London took to spats, just as Paris more than a century before had taken to "steinkirks." The life of the spat promises, however, to be longer than the life of the steinkirk. The reason probably is that the spat has a very definite *raison d'être*, whereas the "steinkirk" was purely a fad of the moment.

AN INTERESTING case of cooperation between a British expert and an American constituency is seen in the "Census of Shakspeare Quartos" which Alfred W. Pollard, collaborating with Henrietta Bartlett, has been preparing for the Elizabethan Club of Yale University. The work will be published by that organization next spring as its contribution to the Shakespeare tercentenary celebration. Rumor has it that, as this British museum scholar has catalogued the Morgan and Hawkins libraries and been made aware of the acquisitions of American collectors, he has come to appreciate, better probably than any other person, the extent to which rare manuscripts and books formerly treasured in Europe are now coming to the United States. In such collections as Yale's students may use at the Elizabethan Club, and Harvard's students at the Widener library, the new wealth is piled up. What the war may do in swelling this stream of treasure flowing westward remains to be seen.

CLOUDS

Oh! The clouds
The brave and billowy clouds
White on blue and white on gray,
Changing, lighting, lifting,
Casting shadows all the day
Ever shifting,
And look!—
The little ones
That sail across the blue
And drift against the mighty ones,
And break and form anew,
While on the hill aslant the sky
Among the rocks that flap and cry,
The farmer piles his load of hay.

CURRENTLY is being given to the story that whereas a certain anecdote about Thaddeus Stevens first set Governor-Elect Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts to studying the radical congressman's career, and led finally to a biography of the Pennsylvanian, nevertheless when the book appeared, much to Mr. McCall's chagrin, the story about Stevens did not find a place in the narrative. It was a case where cause and effect were not so apparent as they sometimes are. But the incident after all is parabolic of much of common experience. Latter-day repetition obscures early sparseness. What is an overlooked anecdote compared with completed biography!

AFTER eleven years' service as chief administrator of the National Woman Suffrage Association Dr. Anna Howard Shaw declines to assume the burden longer, and henceforth will concentrate on campaigning, platform work and persuasion of voters and legislators. She has earned the right to work as she pleases by a long career obedient to duty and in service of the cause. To her credit must always be put an attitude of fair play and good will and lack of fanaticism which has kept her a popular speaker over a long term of years, and brought her to this stage of action with more rather than less faith in humanity and democracy than she had when she began to advocate equality between men and women. This good sense of hers has been a cause asset as well as a means of individual power.

TO THE credit of British Columbia must be put its early rightful valuation of books, pamphlets, maps and manuscripts relating to the discovery and exploration of northwestern America. Provincial action, as well as the foresight and generosity of individuals, has made the archives of the province rich at an early stage of history, and from this time forth material for historians will be filed with more unvarying accuracy and fullness. As an illustration of the service that such archives may render, take the dispute over the first circumnavigation of Vancouver island. Was it the American John Kendrick, as he claimed, in 1789, or the Briton George Vancouver, in 1792? The first monograph just issued by the archives department sides with Vancouver, but on documentary evidence.